

For the Nursery Trade and Allied Interests

No. 2

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Lowest Prices Consistent with Quality

We Can Assure Our Customers of these Vital Requisites: **HEALTHY, WELL-GROWN TREES PURITY OF VARIETY CAREFUL PACKING**

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We grow all kinds and varieties suitable for this climate, including—

APPLE	ORNAMENTAL TREES
PEAR	and SHRUBS
PLUM	ROSES
CHERRY	CLEMATIS and
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Send for Illustrated Catalogue with Full Cultural Directions
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**American Grown
Superior to Imported**

We have unsold at the present time the following varieties, ALL FIELD GROWN PLANTS, grown in our nurseries at Rochester, N. Y.

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Horticulturists**

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KENTIAS LATANIAS PHOENIX

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No Scale and Everything Healthy and Well Grown

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Established 1856
Over 450 Acres in Nursery

AUGUSTA, GA.

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Why we should have your order for

APPLE SEED



1. Because we offer you your choice of Vermont or French Seed.
2. Because it's saved and handled by people who know how; and the "know how" often means the crop or the lack of one.
3. Because it's fresh seed—1907 crop—very scarce.
4. Because it's showing mighty poor judgment to plant old seed—
5. Especially, when the new crop can be had for the same money!

In fact, our price is so low we are not allowed to print it here; but we will gladly send offers, and a sample of the seed, if wanted, to all interested in getting a crop of Apple Seedlings this fall.

JACKSON & PERKINS COMPANY

NEWARK, NEW YORK

American Fruits

Chief International Journal of the Nursery Trade

Entered August 4, 1904, at Rochester, N. Y. Post Office as second-class mail matter

Vol. VIII

ROCHESTER, N. Y., FEBRUARY, 1908

No. 2

SHALL WE HAVE A NATIONAL LAW?

Views of Nurserymen from all Parts of the United States as Expressed in Answer to Letter Sent out by Orlando Harrison, Chairman of the Committee on National Inspection Law.

NATIONAL INSPECTION LAW.

The leading article in this month's issue refers to the question of a national law for the inspection of nursery stock. We give it prominence because the question is admittedly important, is now before the members of the American Association and all other nurserymen and the issue must be met. From a reading of the letters replying to the one sent out by Mr. Harrison it would appear that a majority favor a national law. On the other hand there are many who think that a national law would interfere with state rights. Some hold that it would not benefit the situation and not a few ask, "What is the use of trying to get the Government to do a thing that primarily benefits the nurserymen?"

However, the fact that the pests are here is recognized and something must be done to destroy or at least to control them. In some sections so much has been accomplished by persistent methods and the constant application of remedies that some are led to believe that the only solution, so far as the nurseryman who is bound to succeed is concerned, is the adoption of and adherence to, the old saying, "Eternal Vigilance is the price of success."

CONVENTION RESOLUTION OF 1902

This same question of a national or federal law for the inspection of nursery stock has received the interested attention of individual nurserymen and of associations of nurserymen for ten years or more. The legislative committee of the American Association had reported progress at various conventions until at Milwaukee in June 1902 the following resolution was adopted:

Having suffered from the increasing numbers of insect pests and plant diseases whose ravages already cost the fruit growing and nursery interests of the country untold and yearly increasing millions, and believing that federal quarantine regulations restricting the free transportation of infected fruits and plants in interstate and foreign commerce, offer the only effective means of hindering the spread of such destructive pests and diseases, THEREFORE,

We, the American Association of Nurserymen, in annual convention assembled, hereby resolve:

FIRST—We believe that a well guarded federal (quarantine) law regulating both foreign and inter-state commerce in fruits and plants offers our greatest hope of relief;

SECOND—We favor the passage of House Roll No. 10999, now pending in the House of

Representatives, and ask our Representatives and Senators to favor its prompt enactment into law, without amendment;

THIRD—The Secretary of this Association is hereby authorized and directed to promptly transmit an official copy of these resolutions to each Representative and Senator in Congress now in session in Washington.

MILWAUKEE, June 12, 1902.

Reports that were given out in the following years indicated that some difference of opinion existed as to the wisdom of such legislation, and its possible effectiveness if enacted, owing to the great variation in the requirements of different state laws and the improbability of sufficient appropriation to defray the expenses for proper enforcement. The impression that there were insuperable constitutional difficulties in the way of the enactment of a practical national inspection law seemed to be quite general among nurserymen. After the convention at West Baden, in 1905, the legislative committee made, through its chairman, special inquiry into the question of constitutional difficulties and conflicting state laws and an early report was rendered which tended to confirm the opinion of those who believed it impossible to pass and enforce a satisfactory national law.

This special report was printed in the 1906 Proceedings of the Dallas convention and the concluding words were "It is too late. No federal statute can touch those state laws now."

LATER DEVELOPMENTS.

Conferences with the Association of Horticultural Inspectors, the Association of Economic Entomologists and other organizations and friendly co-operation for the best interests of all have seemed in the eyes of the participants, including the representatives of the American Association of Nurserymen at these conferences, to open up new possibilities for an adjustment of difficulties in the way of national regulation. The nature of these new possibilities quite clearly appears in a careful reading of the resolutions passed at Chicago last month. Pacific measures are favored, amendments to state laws are contemplated, such amendments to be suggested as we understand it by the entomologists of the various states, all working in harmony.

It is a big contract, but it is well known that those who were present when the new resolution was formed are working heart and soul for the good of the cause. In our Janu-

ary issue we urged our readers to use their influence in support of the work that has been done. We are of the same mind still. We hope every nurseryman will read the Chicago resolutions published last month; give them careful and earnest consideration and communicate with those who have the matter in hand. If you have suggestions to offer, offer them; if you indorse unqualifiedly their action say so and co-operate to the best of your ability for the greatest good.

The columns of AMERICAN FRUITS are open. We invite communications on this and all other subjects of interest to nurserymen.

BILL OF 1902.

The bill referred to in the foregoing editorial follows:

"To provide rules and regulations governing the importation of trees, plants, shrubs, vines, grafts, cuttings, and buds, commonly known as nursery stock, and fruits into the United States, and rules and regulations for the inspection of trees, plants, shrubs, vines, grafts, cuttings, and buds, commonly known as nursery stock, grown within the United States, which become subjects of interstate commerce or exportation.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that it shall be unlawful for any transportation company, after July first, nineteen hundred and two, to offer for entry at any port in the United States, any trees, plants, shrubs, vines, grafts, cuttings, and buds, commonly known as nursery stock, unless accompanied by a certificate of inspection by a qualified expert of the country from which the exportation was made, officially by the government thereof, certifying that the contents have been carefully examined and found apparently free from all insect and fungous or other disease dangerously injurious to nursery stock.

"In case any nursery goods are offered for entry at any port of the United States without said certificate, as herein prescribed, it shall be the duty of the collector immediately to notify the Secretary of Agriculture, who shall arrange for inspection to be made at the expense of the importer, who shall pay therefor a fee to be fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture, and said collector shall not allow them to pass within the jurisdiction of the United States until a satisfactory certificate of inspec-

tion has been received. And after the aforesaid date, July 1st, nineteen hundred and two, all nursery stock imported in accordance with the aforesaid regulations shall be free from all further inspection, quarantine, or restriction in interstate commerce: Provided however, That the Secretary of Agriculture may, in his discretion, order specific examinations, and may also, at any time, relieve such articles from inspection by a specific order.

"Sec. 2. That whenever it shall appear to the Secretary of Agriculture that any nursery stock or variety of fruit grown in an infested district outside of the United States is being, or is about to be, imported into the United States, and such nursery stock or variety of fruit is infested by any seriously injurious insect or disease, which insect or disease is liable to become established in the United States and seriously affect any such nursery stock or variety of fruit grown therein, he shall have authority to quarantine against any such importations and prevent the same until such time as it may appear to him that any such insect or disease has become exterminated in the country or district from which such fruit or nursery stock is being or is about to be imported, when he may withdraw the quarantine, and this shall operate to relieve all such nursery stock or fruit from such further quarantine or restriction as is provided for in this section, so long as the conditions of freedom from seriously injurious insects or disease shall continue.

"Sec. 3. That the Secretary of Agriculture may designate, in each State and Territory and the District of Columbia, qualified experts, with authority to examine all nursery stock about to be transported from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia, into another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and issue their certificates stating the results of such examinations.

"The Secretary may publish rules and regulations prescribing the terms and conditions under which such experts may act. These examinations shall be made, so far as possible, between June first and September first of each year in the manner prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture; and if such nursery stock is found to be apparently free from dangerously injurious insects or diseases, the certificate of the authorized expert making such examination and finding shall be issued to the owner or owners of such nursery stock, a copy of which certificate shall be attached to and accompany each carload, box, bail or package, and when so attached and accompanying shall operate to release all such nursery stock from further inspection, quarantine, or restriction in interstate commerce.

"Sec. 4. That it shall be unlawful for any person, persons, or corporation, to deliver to any other person, persons, or corporation, or to the postal service of the United States (except for scientific purposes by permission of the Secretary of Agriculture), for transportation from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or for exportation to any foreign country, any trees, plants, vines, or other nursery stock, which have not been examined in accordance with the provision of section three of this Act, or which, on said examination, have been declared by the inspector to be infested with dangerously injurious insects or diseases. Any person, or

persons, firm, or corporation who shall forge, counterfeit, or knowingly alter, deface, or destroy any certificate or copy thereof, as provided for in this Act and in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, or shall in any way violate the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on a conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars nor less than two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

"Sec. 5. That the rules and regulations herein provided for shall be promulgated on or before the first day of July in each year.

"Sec. 6. That the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be available on the first day of May, nineteen hundred and two, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the provisions of this Act.

"Sec. 7. That this Act shall take effect on and after the thirtieth day of June, nineteen hundred and two.

"Sec. 8. That the provisions of this Act shall not apply in interstate commerce to florists' greenhouse trees, shrubs, plants, and bulbs, commonly known as florists' stock."

MR. HARRISON'S VIEWS

Berlin, Md., January 18, 1908.

To the Members of the American Association of Nurserymen:

I beg leave to report to you that I attended the Horticultural Inspector's and Economic Entomologists' meeting at Chicago, December 27th, 1907, and on arrival at Chicago, I found a bunch of Horticultural Inspectors, Entomologists and Pathologists in a whirl as to what their duties were between the nurserymen and the fruit growers, and they thoroughly discussed the subject as to how far they should go with the different state laws. Even though they had been placed in power to execute the law, they seemed to realize the many hardships they placed on the nurserymen—often the loss of thousands of dollars, and on the other hand, they must protect the fruit grower as he was dependent on the inspector to see that his trees were free from insect pests when planted.

It was interesting to note the men of years of experience in dealing with the San Jose Scale, so different in their views from those who had little or no experience in same. It would remind one of the old adage, "Experience is the best teacher," and many of them had a great deal of experience to their sorrow and unpleasantness. To an observer, it would appear that the inspectors in charge are a hard worked class of men, and desire a National Law, or at least more uniformity, and their many valuable papers on insect pests and their free discussion on the best methods to combat them were interesting.

We all know that a nurseryman cannot and will not go into details in experimental work, and it is to these men we must depend for carrying out the experiments, that we should from time to time suggest to them. I more fully realize than ever the importance of the nurseryman doing his full duty and parting with the practical information he is able to offer in our work to the men who can and will work out the problems.

I have sent the trade papers a summary of

the replies I have received from the members, and from the varied replies received, I shall ask for more information from the nurserymen before making any recommendations.

ORLANDO HARRISON,
Chairman National Inspection Law.

To American Fruits.

Berlin, Md., Dec. 24, 1907.

American Fruits—The letter below was sent out to various nurserymen and a substance of their replies will be found below. I am anxious to hear from every nurseryman direct, or through your paper, that I may be in a position to act intelligently for the best interests of the nursery business in general.

Orlando Harrison,
Chairman of National Inspection Law.

To Nurserymen.

Berlin, Md., Dec. 23, 1907.

Gentleman—You will remember that the president of the American Association of Nurserymen, Mr. J. W. Hill, appointed me as chairman of the committee of National Inspection Law.

I have been asked to report at the meeting of the Horticultural Inspection, as to what has been done. This meeting will be held December 27th at Chicago. I desire to know what the nurserymen want.

Are you in favor of the National Inspection Law? If so, I will be glad to have any suggestions from you.

Are you opposed to a National Inspection Law? If so, assign your reasons for same.

I want a reply from you by return mail in the enclosed stamped envelope. I will not use names, but simply want to know what the nurserymen's ideas are.

Yours very truly,

Orlando Harrison,

Chairman of National Inspection Law.

OPINIONS BY NURSERYMEN

We are most certainly in favor of such law being enacted and put in force at the earliest possible moment. The existing situation with regard to this matter is very annoying and gives the members of our Association a great deal of trouble. Each state has a law of its own, which differs very largely from that of other adjoining states, which makes it very hard to comply with, upon making our shipments. If we could have a uniform National Inspection Law, every nurseryman in every state would be placed upon the same basis, and a great deal of this annoyance obviated.

I am somewhat unsettled in my mind in regard to the National Inspection Law, it is all owing to the sort of a national law that we would have. If we had a national law framed and administered as some of our state laws are, notably, one joining our state, I would say No, No. On the other hand, if we could have a safe and national law framed and administered reasonably, sensibly and wisely, I believe it would be a great advantage to the nurserymen. As the matter stands, I would be afraid of a federal law unless I knew what sort of a federal law it was going to be, and also something of the sort of administration of it. Most any sort of law will do the work, however, if administered with common sense and most any sort of law can be made oppressive if enforced unwisely. I believe, take it altogether, we are better off with what we have, rather than the risk of what we don't know. This is about my feeling of it.

One advantage of having a National Inspection law would be uniformity as there is so much difference now between the different states' laws that it gives the nurserymen a great deal of trouble getting in shape to ship. The way the matter stands at present, he has to get tags for some states and in some other states no tags are required, that is, special tags, while in others a license and fee is re-

[Continued on page 25]

Apple
Japan Pear
Kieffer Pear
French Pear
Mahaleb
Myrobolan Plum

CAPITAL NURSERIES

SEEDLINGS

We take pride in making good grades

GRAFTS Made to order. Apple, whole or piece root. Pear, whole or piece root. Our Grafts are made by experienced workmen, and carefully wrapped. Can wrap with thread, waxed paper or raffia. **GRAFTS**

Send Us Your List of Wants and Let Us Make You Prices

We also offer Forest Tree Seedlings, Apple, Cherry, Peach, Plum, Kieffer and Garber Pear, Shade Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Grapes, Currants, Rhubarb, Asparagus.

J. H. SKINNER & Co., SUCCESSORS TO PETERS & SKINNER
STATION A, TOPEKA, KANSAS

33d YEAR

PAN HANDLE NURSERIES

We Offer

Apple, 60 varieties	Peach, 25 varieties
Pear, Stand. 15 var.	Quince, 5 varieties
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Plum, 12 varieties	Currant, 12 varieties
Cherry, 15 varieties	
Evergreens	Ornamental Trees
California Privet	Catalpa Speciosa Seedlings
Rhododendrons	Black Locust Seedlings
Shrubs	Russian Mulberry Seedlings
Vines	Weeping Trees
Roses	Osage Orange Hedge
Fruit Tree Seedlings	Catalpa Speciosa Seed
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Apple Grafts and Pear Grafts	

We have the trees if you have the price. It's not high, ask us about it. We are always willing to make quotations, take your order and set it aside for shipment as you may direct.

Dealers complete list of wants
Packing and other facilities unexcelled

J. K. HENBY & SON
Greenfield, Ind.

The Monroe Nursery

I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co.
MONROE, MICH.



Sixty Years
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Business

Offer a
General
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**CHOICE
NURSERY
STOCK**

Finest Stock of
Peach in America

Std. Pear, Plum, Cherry, Etc.

Correspondence Solicited

I. E. ILGENFRITZ' SONS CO.
Monroe, Mich.

PLUMS

Minnesota Grown

We make a specialty of growing the Improved Natives on hardy Northern stocks.

Large Stock this Season in

Grafted Americana Plums

The Largest Stock of

SURPRISE PLUM Ever Grown

WRITE FOR SPECIAL PRICES

350,000 Soft Maple, 2 to 3 feet and 3 to 5 feet

Also complete general line of

**Fruit and Ornamental Nursery
Stock**

Send for our Semi-Annual Trade List

The Jewell Nursery Co.

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LAKE CITY, MINN.

CHERRY TREES = LARGE STOCK

New York, Alabama and Iowa Grown

FRUIT TREE STOCKS

All Grades—Full Assortment

COMPLETE GENERAL NURSERY STOCK

Buy where you can get all your wants

SEND LIST FOR PRICES

Inquiries Answered Promptly

Shenandoah Nurseries, Shenandoah, Ia.

D. S. LAKE, Prop.

White Pine Seed

1907 CROP

Guaranteed Absolutely Pure

Collected by Ourselves in

Northern Wisconsin

Also

Pinus Banksiana

If in need of any write for prices,
stating quantity.

**Evergreen Nursery
Company**

STURGEON BAY, WIS.

F. W. Watson & Co., Topeka, Kan.

Apple, Japan Pear,
French Pear and Kieffer Pear Seedlings. All Grades.

Mahaleb Stocks, Osage Hedge

Apple and Pear Grafts.
One and two year old
Kieffer Pear Trees at low
prices. They are fine.

F. W. Watson & Co., Topeka, Kan.

Crude Oil for Spraying

Pure Pennsylvania Crude Petroleum in car-loads or less. Experts have pronounced our oil suitable for use as an insecticide. It is being successfully used by some of the largest fruit growers.

For Particulars and Prices Address

Derrick Oil Company
TITUSVILLE, PA.

NEW HAVEN NURSERIES

60,000 PEACH TREES, $\frac{5}{8}$ up, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 ft. in assortment.

40,000 PEACH TREES, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 ft. in assortment.

Smooth bodies, full roots, carefully graded, mostly ELBERTA. In storage for Winter or Early Spring shipment.

38,000 KIEFFER PEAR, $\frac{3}{4}$ up, 5 to 7 ft. Very fine.

Write us for special prices on above or on a general assortment of high-grade stock.

J. BAGBY & SONS CO.
NEW HAVEN, MO.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN

Proceedings of Annual Convention, Held at Kansas City, Mo., December 17-18, 1907, and Reported for "American Fruits" by E. J. Holman, Secretary.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Gentlemen of the Western Nurserymen's Association:

"Another year has passed and by your favor to-day I present to you a few remarks as president of this association. The year has passed and with it we have had our little round of successes and pleasures and of reverses and sorrows, but all around I believe we may call it a good year, for though we may not feel we have added largely to our fund of ready cash we have had and enjoyed a large measure of the blessings that make life worth living.

"For the encouragement of our fellow-workers I will give you an experience that came to my knowledge a short time ago. Some of you will remember Professor S. T. Kelsey, a resident of Kansas from 1865 to about 1874 or 1875, most of the time in or near Ottawa. He was an enthusiast in the matter of trees and he had a way of impressing his enthusiasm on others. When he came to Ottawa the little town was built on the open prairie; soon trees were needed for street and ornamental planting and Mr. Kelsey had planted them and the people could get them and did get them and planted them and to-day no town East or West can show finer trees or more of them than Ottawa.

"After ten or more years of ceaseless effort he went away about the time of distress known as grasshopper times, bankrupt; his Kansas venture a failure, and he must begin life anew. After more than thirty year's absence a few weeks ago he came to visit Ottawa and see some of the people who might continue here and remember him after all this long time.

SUCCESS AND FAILURE

"After looking around and seeing the trees he had planted and raised in the nursery that had been planted out for street and ornamental purposes and their present size and beauty and meeting his old friends, he said, 'When I left Ottawa I looked upon my efforts as a failure, but now when I see the fruits of my labors I feel paid for the efforts I made when here. It does me good to see how the trees have grown and how well they look now.' So I think it will be with each of us if we look over what we have done and the contributions we have made to the upbuilding of the communities in which we live.

"This has been in some things an unusual year. March brought us a spell of August weather; this was followed by severe freezing weather in April and May, greatly retarding the growth of nursery stock and wholly destroying the crop of tree fruits over most of the territory represented by this association. On account of the unfavorable season there has been an unusually light per cent. of No. 1 grades of stock for most of us. The labor supply has been rather light, so it has been necessary to hustle to get the work done that was needed, and to finish up this fall a money panic has interfered seriously with deliveries and collections and all the time we have been embarrassed by uncer-

tainty in railroad service in both in and out shipments.

"While all the above is true we have generally enjoyed a good degree of health; we have enjoyed in large measure all the blessings and privileges that have come to the best section of the best country we know anything about. Our losses have not been so great as to cripple us in our work while the experiences the season has brought us and the courage and hope a kindly Providence has planted in all our hearts, will stimulate the efforts that will bring larger successes and better rewards than have come to us in the past.

A GLANCE INTO THE FUTURE

"Let us contemplate the scene before us, there are lands to plant as fertile as the Valley of the Nile, there are seed and plants within reach, there are laborers with willing hands waiting our bidding, the bright sun shines, the gentle rains water the thirsty earth, and a gracious, Heavenly Father has commanded that the seed sowed shall bring forth plants and trees after their kind, and a multitude all over this broad land are stretching forth their hands to us and asking for the products of our craft that they may plant and grow fruit for food and trees and plants for shelter and beauty. Let us arise and plant, being sure we shall reap in due time if we faint not."

THE PROCEEDINGS

Promptly at 10:30 o'clock, with President Willis in the chair, and with a good attendance, commenced what proved the greatest meeting of the association. After the reading of the minutes of the July meeting, which were approved, A. C. Griesa introduced the subject, "Is a Kiefer Pear Orchard More Fruitful When Pollinated With Another Variety?" and discussed by Messrs. Stark, Wragg, Bernardin, Heikes, Hill, Holman and others, was considered strongly potent of itself.

C. G. Ferguson introduced the Aphis subject. An active discussion by Messrs. Bernardin, Skinner, Stark, Wragg, A. C. Griesa, Youngers, Heikes, Hill, Brown, Marshall, Welch and others followed. The tobacco application was pronounced a failure in many cases. Mr. Heikes gave an account of an experiment in Georgia where a light furrow was thrown from the trees and a kerosene emulsion applied with signal success.

Mr. Wragg moved that application for membership be now considered. Carried, whereupon application of Holsinger Bros., Rosedale, Kans., and M. E. Chandler, Argentine, Kans., were referred to the committee on new members, reported favorably and elected to membership.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED

These committees were then appointed by President Willis:

On new members, P. Youngers, George H. Johnson, A. C. Griesa; on nomination, J. H. Skinner, George Marshall, J. W. Schuette; on resolutions, W. P. Stark, E. S. Welch, E. P. Bernardin.

Roll call at the afternoon session showed the following present:

Alabama Nursery Company, E. P. Bernardin, H. F. Bente, M. E. Chandler, Des Moines Nursery Company, B. E. Fields & Son, German Nurseries, A. C. Griesa, T. E. Griesa, Huntsville Wholesale Nurseries, Holman Brothers, Holsinger Brothers, Kelsey Nurseries, Kansas City Nurseries, D. S. Lake, Marshall Brothers, New Haven Nurseries, J. H. Skinner & Co., J. W. Schuette & Co., F. H. Stannard & Co., Stark Brothers N. & O. Co., L. R. Taylor & Sons, James Truitt & Sons, H. J. Weber & Sons, E. S. Welch, A. Willis, J. Wragg & Sons, Youngers & Co., Major Holsinger, of Kansas, and Mr. McDonald, of Washington, were guests by special invitation.

The treasurer reported receipts, \$234.26; expenditures, \$56.92; balance in treasury, \$177.34. Approved. The committee on nomination presented the following: For President, E. P. Bernardin; Vice-President, E. S. Welch; Secretary and Treasurer, E. J. Holman; executive committee, F. H. Stannard, W. P. Stark, R. J. Bagby, J. W. Hill and A. J. Brown. J. W. Schuette was instructed to cast the ballot of the association for these names.

"Will the Throwing of Many Out of Employment Help the Labor Situation for the Nurserymen," by J. H. Skinner and participated in by Messrs. Ferguson, Hill, Youngers, Bernardin, A. C. Griesa, Heikes and others was regarded as especially helpful to those that had suffered from labor strikes and combinations and some saw in it a door of relief from the labor stringency that had hitherto menaced the energies of nurserymen, the consensus of sentiment, however, being that the highest wages was deserved by faithful employees.

Mr. W. P. Stark on "What Age and Size Apple Trees Will Be Demanded by the Orchardist Who Is On To His Job," said there was a growing intelligence demanding a younger tree, many more one-year-old being planted, though smaller, health and vigor being the first requisite and better attained in select yearlings.

UNIFORM GRADING

E. P. Bernardin championed American uniformity of grading, aided by Messrs. Heikes, Wragg and others. The Western Association a year ago adopted a grade list and the question is now before the national association in a progressive state.

"To What Extent Is the San Jose Scale working in the West," by J. W. Schuette, who said nothing could be accomplished by agitation. In the discussion by Messrs. Bernardin, Brown and Holsinger it was stated to exist in injurious presence in spots while in the greater area covered by the Western Association, it is not known.

"Should the Nurserymen Adopt and Work for a Uniform Law Recommending the Dipping of Nursery Stock in Place of Fumigating," by Messrs. R. J. Bagby, A. C. Griesa, Brown, Bernardin and others,

(Continued on page 22)

FORESTRY TOPICS

FUNGUS CHECKS THE RAVAGES OF BLACK HILLS' TIMBER BEETLE

The bark beetle which for several years has been working havoc in the valuable pine timber of the Black Hills, S. D., has apparently been given a check by a fungus which finds in the dying trees a congenial place of lodgement, and at the same time kills the beetles in the bark. There is hope that the worst of the scourge in that region has passed.

For ten years this beetle has been sweeping through the Black Hills forests, every year invading fresh areas. The total amount of pine destroyed by it is reckoned at not less than one billion feet board measure. At the present stumpage price of green timber in South Dakota this loss would amount to \$6,000,000. It now appears that its maximum destructiveness was reached about two years ago, and it is now on the decline.

Two years ago the discovery was made that a fungus was at work in the timber, killed by the beetles, in which the broods were passing their infant stages preparatory to taking flight to new forests. It was noted at that time that the fungus was fatal to the young beetles, but the full extent of the work done by the fungus has just been made known in a report covering investigations of many months by the Forest Service.

The fungus is a "bark peeler." Experts have claimed all the time that the beetles could be checked if some way could be found to peel the trees in which the young broods are harboring. They live in the inner bark and next to the wood. When the bark is separated from the wood their galleries are laid open and they die. Efforts have been made in the affected districts to peel standing trees. Machinery has been made for that express purpose, and trunks were stripped to a height of 20 feet. But so large are the affected areas that the few trees peeled were not a drop in the bucket.

Efforts were made at different times to cut the dying timber. Tracts were sold to mill men, and large quantities were cut, but not enough to have any appreciable effect on the beetle invasion. Woodpeckers helped the work along. They flocked to the dying trees by hundreds and stripped them of their bark and devoured the young beetles by the million. But that was not enough. The pest had gained such headway that it was beyond the power of barkpeelers, log cutters, and woodpeckers.

Meanwhile the peculiar fungus was gaining headway and getting in its work. It appears in the form of a grayish slime between the bark and the wood. It makes the bark loose and it falls, leaving the trees bare, and bringing down the multitudes of young beetles to their certain death; or, if the bark still hangs on the trunks, the effect on the beetles is equally fatal, for they die in their galleries and larva mines.

The habits and life history of this bark beetle render it defenseless when attacked by the fungus. The parent beetle bores a gallery several inches long in the inner layers of bark, grooving the wood. Eggs

are deposited at intervals along both sides of the gallery, often as many as 60 or 70. These eggs hatch, and while in the larval state, they bore short galleries at right angles to the parent tunnel. They remain there a year, eating and growing. Their depredations kill the most vital part of the tree—the cambium, though the tops and needles do not succumb at once, and it is at that stage that the fungus appears and brings the career of the beetle brood to a close.

In normal conditions it probably finds a few lightning-struck trees in the proper decline to suit its purposes, or it may attack storm-thrown timber, but it is not numerous enough to kill trees, and its invasion cannot gain headway. But when some unusual condition—such as caused by a hurricane sweeping over a large timber area—provides a start, the beetles may increase in numbers until they are able to attack vigorous trees and kill them, and in fact when the epidemic is at its height they almost invariably attack living trees. That is what has happened in the Black Hills. The invasion continues until some enemy reduces the beetles below the point where they are able to kill timber. That puts an end to the invasion. This is, apparently, what the fungus is accomplishing in the Black Hills at this time.

FORESTRY BY GOVERNMENT

That Uncle Sam believes thoroughly in the conservative management of timberlands is shown by the fact that he is practicing forestry on lands other than those contained in the National Forests of the West.

Besides co-operating with private owners of woodland in assisting them to apply conservative management, and with various states in a study of their forest conditions, the United States Forest Service co-operates also with the other branches of the Federal Government. Chief among these branches is the War Department. The Military Reservations which so far have been examined and reported upon are those at West Point, N. Y.; Fort Wingate, N. M.; the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and the Picatinny Arsenal in New Jersey. At West Point the forest consists of second growth hardwoods, and for some time has, in part, supplied the post with cordwood, lumber, hurdle poles, tan bark and other forest products. The Forest Service made a working plan for this forest in 1903, and since then cutting has been along conservative lines with a view of perpetuating the forest, and at the same time supplying the post with a definite amount of wood each year. Similar plans are in preparation for the forests of Rock Island and Picatinny Arsenals.

LARGE UNDERTAKING

By far the largest piece of co-operative work in which the Service is now engaged, is that at Fort Wingate, New Mexico, where, under the supervision of forest officers, the War Department is selling 25,000,000 feet of western yellow pine. This timber lies in the southeast corner of a reservation of 130 square miles, is inaccessible to the post, and was consequently offered for sale. The top market price is

being obtained for it, and it is being cut under a rigid contract according to forestry principles. Under this contract, no trees under 16 inches in diameter can be cut, except those which are dead or defective, and those whose removal will benefit the forest, and no tree can be cut unless marked by a forest officer. Two trees 16 inches or more in diameter are left per acre when needed for seed; stumps must not exceed 18 inches in height; and all merchantable timber, both standing and down, as indicated by the forest officer, must be removed. Failure to remove any timber so indicated, and the intentional cutting of unmarked trees are penalized by a stumpage charge of double the contract price.

All brush is being piled and burned, and thus the danger of fire is considerably lessened. The sale was started during the past summer and it is expected to continue through a period of five years with a cut of 5,000,000 feet a year. Already about 7,000,000 feet has been marked for cutting by a forest officer. The sale is progressing without friction between buyer and seller, and from the start a forest officer has been continuously on hand to look out for Uncle Sam.

NEW FORESTER AT IOWA STATE COLLEGE

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State College Mr. C. A. Scott of the United States Forest Service was elected to the chair of forestry to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Professor H. P. Baker who accepted a more lucrative position at the Pennsylvania State College. Mr. Scott is a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College and a student of the Yale College of Forestry. Mr. Scott has been continuously in the employment of the Forest Service since graduation and during this period of seven years has gradually advanced through all stages of the work from that of Student Assistant to Forest Supervisor, which position he resigned to accept the chair of forestry at the Iowa State College.

His work has been largely confined to the Middle West and the Rocky Mountain states; hence he has the advantage of being familiar with the forestry conditions of the Upper Mississippi Valley. Since its origin he has had charge of the extensive forest nurseries and plantings of the Dismal River National Forest. During the past three years he has given a special course of lectures before the Nebraska University forestry students and during the winters has also rendered assistance as a lecturer at the Farmers' Institutes of Nebraska. In 1906 he was elected to membership in the Society of American Foresters, a professional organization which is limited in its membership. His training, experience, strength of character and personality make him one of the best men available for the position to which he has been elected at the Iowa State College.

Peaches, grapes and ornamentals in large quantities are being shipped from Dennison, Texas, according to the reports of nurserymen in that section.

NEW IDEAS IN PACKING CARS

(Papers Read before Western Association of Nurserymen)

BY D. S. LAKE, SHENANDOAH, IOWA

I notice I have been assigned the subject, "To What Extent Will a Refrigerator Car Withstand Frost?"

I think that depends somewhat upon the condition of the car—whether new or old, the kind of stock, and the thoroughness of packing.

A good refrigerator, well packed with bulk trees, the floor well protected, should stand ten to fifteen degrees below zero for forty-eight hours. The same packed in paper lined boxes, should stand twenty to twenty-five degrees below zero, the same length of time.

The same car loaded with one-year seedlings in bulk with floor well protected, the first layer of seedlings being shingled at a slant of about forty-five degrees with tops down and roots up and packed throughout with tops out and roots to the center, should stand twenty degrees below zero for forty-eight hours. It, however, depends upon the warmth of the car when packed. I think a car packed warm would withstand frost twenty-four hours longer than one packed cold.

We have for several years done considerable winter shipping both in and out in refrigerators, and our loss by frost has been very small indeed.

We always bill to run in roundhouse in case mercury reaches fifteen below zero, and these instructions are generally followed by the railroad people.

When seedlings or trees are well packed in paper lined boxes and loaded in refrigerators, we never have any fears even if mercury goes to twenty-four below zero.

BY HERBERT CHASE OF ALABAMA NURSERY CO.

In the winter of 1905-6 we shipped from the Pacific coast two car loads of rose bushes; the plants were packed with sphagnum moss in small boxes, the boxes loaded in un-iced refrigerator cars, the cars were closed tightly. When the cars were opened at destination they were thought to be on fire, because hot air and steam rushed out. The shipment had heated and was an entire loss.

During the winter of 1906-7 we shipped another refrigerator car of roses from the Pacific coast to Huntsville. Before loading, the car was ventilated and cooled as much as possible. The plants were loaded in bulk, the bunkers were filled with ice and when the car reached Huntsville some ice remained. The plants were in perfect condition. From this experience we would ice refrigerator cars when shipping valuable stock long distances.

BELOW ARE OPINIONS OF RAILROAD MEN

Below are copies of letters relative to refrigerator cars furnished by Mr. Chase:

From Superintendent of Car Service, American Refrigerator Transit Co.—"Ordinarily refrigerator cars, if the traps and doors are fitted tightly and kept closed, will protect shipments at zero and below from freezing. We have handled many shipments far below zero without freezing, but there is no general rule you can lay down in a case of this kind, as the particular car would have everything to do with it. Some cars, not A. R. T.'s, however, have only a single insulation;

those cars, of course, would not protect freight at as low a temperature as cars with double insulation. Icing has a tendency to draw frost from the freight inside the car."

From the Refrigerator Service Bureau of the Illinois Central Railway, a table showing the outside temperature at which perishable goods in refrigerator cars are liable to be damaged by frost: Cabbage, cauliflower, celery, onions, potatoes, turnips, zero; fresh tomatoes, ten above zero; cranberries, oranges, plums, strawberries, zero; bananas, fifteen above zero; lemons, pears, peaches, pineapples, five above zero; beer, ale, mineral water, patent medicine, liq. groceries, zero. Nothing is said about icing cars.

From the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway—"Shipments in new cars are less liable to freeze than in old cars, a difference of from five to ten degrees lower in favor of new cars can be allowed. Shipments will stand about five degrees lower temperature if the cars are kept moving than when standing. When a high wind is blowing the danger of freezing is much greater, cars should therefore be placed in roundhouse at five degrees higher than is shown in the table below. Then follows a table showing temperatures at which refrigerator cars should be placed in roundhouses to keep from freezing. Zero is given for apples, apricots, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, cheese, cranberries, eggs, grapes, grape fruit, lemons, onions, pears, oranges, peaches, pickles, plums, pineapples, strawberries, tomatoes, trees and shrubs.

BY J. H. SKINNER

In reply to the question, "How Can Trees be Packed in Cars to Carry Safely in Cold Weather?" will say there is always danger of freezing in very cold weather, but by care in packing the risk may be reduced to the minimum.

For winter shipments use refrigerator cars. Protect the bottom of the car with straw and paper. First put ten to twelve inches of straw on the floor; cover straw with heavy paper and then put on another layer of straw to protect paper. This will make an air space between floor of car and paper. The floor protection should be put down in sections as needed. Now proceed to pack trees lengthwise in car, making ricks just long enough to have trees pack solid. Keep roots back from end of car far enough to allow straw to be tramped in. This will give a heavy layer of packing between roots and end of car. Use plenty of straw between sides of car and roots of trees. Build rick lengthwise as high as it can be easily worked, then pack crosswise to finish. The upper two feet of space will have to be packed in this way. If there is a short space left in the car it will of course have to be packed crosswise. Door that is not used in loading should be covered with paper. Use boards for protection at door used in loading, building up as the packing progressed. The boards can be covered with paper after the loading is completed. By packing lengthwise more trees can be put in and there are less roots exposed to sides of car. When loading refrigerators see that drains in iceboxes are closed.

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WE ARE OFFERING FOR THE FIRST TIME

Santa Rosa Plum, Rutland Plumcot, Formosa Plum, Gaviota Plum, Vesuvius, the Beautiful Foliage Plum, Royal and Paradox Walnuts

Send for illustrated booklet. We are making special prices to the trade.

ROSES

Our stock of Budded Roses is the best we have ever grown and we are offering them at prices lower than ever before. Write for advance wholesale price list.

NUT TREES

Walnuts. All the leading standard varieties in grafted and seedling trees. Pecans. Our stock of Seedling Pecans is very heavy. We offer these at prices which we are sure will appeal to you.

We have a full line of everything else in Fruit Trees and are particularly strong on BUDDED CHERRIES and APPLES.

Catalogue mailed on application.

Fancher Creek Nurseries, Inc.

GEO. C. ROEDING, Pres. and Mgr.

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5 LECONTE and KIEFFER PEAR

1 and 2 Year.

At Close Prices

Arcadia Nurseries,

J. H. Girardeau, Jr., Mgr.

Monticello, Fla.

100,000 North Carolina Peach

Grown on seedlings from genuine North Carolina Seed where yellows and kindred diseases are unknown.

Grown by the introducer of the Greensboro peach. These trees were carefully grown for my own retail trade, but finding them in surplus will dispose of them cheap at wholesale.

Fine assortment of Peach 2 to 3 feet, 3 to 4 feet and 4 feet and up. Nice clean stock. Prices right.

John A. Young
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Mr. Advertiser!

For every inch of space you have in this issue we will send "American Fruits" for one month if you will fill in this coupon.

Send "American Fruits".....

months to.....

Advertiser.....

EXAMPLE: If your space is one inch we will send the paper one month; two inches, two months; twelve inches, one year. If advertisement occupies more than twelve inches send two names.

Mr. Buyer!

For every \$1 purchase you make from any advertiser we will send "American Fruits" for one month to you as person named in coupon.

I have made a purchase of \$..... from.....

send "American Fruits".....

months to.....

Purchaser.....

EXAMPLE: If you make a purchase of \$1 we will send "American Fruits" to you or person named in coupon for one month; two inches, two months; twelve inches, one year. If your purchase amounts to more than \$12 send names of two persons.

American Fruits Publishing Co.

16 State Street

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

HORTICULTURAL MEETINGS

The New York State Fruit Growers' Association met at Syracuse, N. Y., January 8-9. President J. R. Cornell presided.

The fruit growers were welcomed by Mayor Fobes. B. J. Case, of Sodus, replied briefly and President Cornell then delivered his annual address.

Mayor Fobes in his address of welcome mentioned the fact that he was a fruit grower himself on a small scale and said he would like to become a member of the association. This gave rise to a laugh, when President Cornell in his annual report recommended that the sliding scale membership of \$1 and \$2 be abolished and a uniform fee of \$2 be charged.

Following the president, Secretary E. C. Gillette, of Penn Yan, and Treasurer C. H. Darrow, of Geneva, made their annual reports, which showed that the finances of the association were in a satisfactory condition.

John A. Maney, of Geneva, and George R. Schaubert, of Ballston Lake, judges of the fruit display, announced the following awards:

Largest and best display of apples grown by one exhibitor, number of varieties to count 25 per cent., value of varieties 25 per cent., and quality 50 per cent.; first prize, \$10, Grant Hitchings, South Onondaga; second prize, \$6, M. F. Pierson, Seneca Castle; third prize, \$4, Townsend Cole, Le Grangeville.

Best ten varieties of apples for commercial use, value and quality both to be considered; first prize, \$5, Grant Hitchings, South Onondaga; second prize, \$3, M. F. Pierson, Seneca Castle.

Best five varieties for family use; first prize, \$3, Grant Hitchings, South Onondaga; second prize, \$2, M. F. Pierson, Seneca Castle; third prize, \$1, L. J. Sweeney, Marion.

Best bushel box of apples for market, fruit and packing to be considered; first prize, \$6, Roy McPherson, Le Roy; second prize, \$4, M. F. Pierson, Seneca Castle.

Best display of pears; first prize, \$3, John T. Roberts, Syracuse; second prize, \$2, Townsend Cole, Le Grangeville.

Best display of grapes; first prize, \$3, Mont Worden, Fayetteville; second prize, \$2, John T. Roberts, Syracuse.

Single plates of apples; first prize, \$2; second prize, \$1 in each case; Baldwins; first, L. L. Morrell, Kinderhook; second, D. B. Weaver, Waterloo; Suttons; first, L. L. Morrell, Kinderhook; second, E. C. Gillette, Penn Yan; Ben Davis; first, D. B. Weaver, Waterloo; second, M. F. Pierson, Seneca Castle; Spitzenberg; first, B. J. Case, Sodus; second, Edward Catchpole, North Rose; Rhode Island Greening; first, D. B. Weaver, Waterloo; second, M. P. Pierson, Seneca Castle; Newton Pippin; first, M. F. Pierson, Seneca Castle; Wagner; first, George La Mont, Albion; second, Grant Hitchings, South Onondaga; Kings; first, George La Mont, Albion; second, L. L. Morrell, Kinderhook.

Single plates of pears; first, \$2; second, \$1; Kieffer; first, Townsend Cole, Le Grangeville; no second; Anglon; first, La Mont Worden, Fayetteville; no second.

The judges reported that there were also displayed not in contest for any prize 490 plates of apples, including 184 varieties from the New York State Experiment Station at Geneva. There was also an

exhibit of fruit of dwarf trees from Albert Wood & Son of Carleton and from F. E. Dawley of Fayetteville.

The judges also mentioned an exhibit of fruit showing the result of sod and tillage methods of treatment of orchards by W. D. Anchler of South Green and Grant Hitchings of South Onondaga. Figures were given showing that fruit under sod treatment was slightly smaller but of a better color than from tillage. There were shown specimens of York Imperial and Ben Davis from D. M. Wertz, of Haynesboro, Pa., and a collection of apples from Iowa from the orchard of Prof. S. A. Beach, who showed ten varieties of Ben Davis, N. W. Greening, Kyles Russet, Jonathan, Northern Spy and others.

There were plates of pears from the orchards of John T. Roberts and plates of seedling apples from F. F. Bentley of Syracuse and D. S. Weaver of Watertown.

The afternoon session of the first day was devoted to an address by Senator Henry M. Dunlap of Illinois, president of the Illinois Orchard Company of Savoy, Ill., who spoke on "The Effect on Production of Cross Pollenizing Apples."

"Glimpses of Peach Growing in Various Parts of the United States," was the subject of a stereopticon lecture in the evening by Prof. John Craig of Ithaca. Prof. A. McNeil, chief of the first division of the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion of Canada, spoke on "Co-operation in the Marketing of Apples," and Prof. S. A. Beach of Iowa State College, told of "A Successful Organization and Its Lessons to the Fruit Grower."

Prizes were awarded on the second day and officers elected as follows: President, J. R. Cornell; first vice-president, S. W. Smith, Albion; second vice-president, D. D. Stone, Oswego; third vice-president, H. L. Brown, Carlton; fourth vice-president, W. S. Page, Linden; secretary, E. C. Gillette, Penn Yan; treasurer, C. H. Darrow, Geneva; executive committee, B. J. Case, Sodus, chairman; S. W. Wadhams, Clarkson; L. L. Morrell, Kinderhook; T. B. Wilson, Halls Corners; F. M. Bradley, Barker.

Dr. W. H. Jordan, director of the Geneva Experimental station, addressed the members at the closing session.

NURSERYMEN DINE

The fifth annual dinner of the National Association of Retail Nurserymen was held at the Powers Hotel, Rochester, N. Y., Tuesday evening, January 21st. While the attendance was not large it was undoubtedly the most enthusiastic gathering ever held by this influential organization. After the discussion of an excellent menu President William Pitkin made brief remarks stating that the association had enjoyed a prosperous year and those living in Rochester had not been touched by the financial flurry. He then introduced Edward B. Lynn, of Rochester, as toastmaster.

The toast to the ladies was responded to by John J. McInerney. William C. Barry spoke on "The Flower City." Among other things he said:

"Rochester now has and always has had many natural beauties. The people of this city are interested in the subject

of beautifying the municipality in which they live. They are men of high ideals; men of character; men of energy; and today we see the results of their labors.

"The nurseryman labors for the good of mankind. In the nursery are started the ornamental trees, the fruit trees, the flowers and the shrubs which supply a nation with food and lend grace and character to city streets and parks.

"Nurserymen may be proud of their work. Words cannot describe the beauty and color of flowers—these things that you are putting into the hands of the people can do no harm; nothing but good. I cannot lose this opportunity to say something for our business which the majority of people do not understand. We are not in business alone for the money and our results are not expressed in dollars. Who can estimate the value of our work, when they behold the thousands and thousands of trees throughout the world? Describe your products as accurately as you can. You cannot be entirely truthful, because the man has never lived who can describe the rose as it should be described; nor honestly tell the merits of a perfect fruit. The greatest difficulty in our business is presenting our goods. It is a business that requires men of exceptional education and ability. It is a grand work. You can not qualify yourself too well to describe these things of which I have spoken. The more we plant the larger will be the returns."

L. B. Elliott, of Rochester, was the next speaker. Mr. Elliott spoke from an advertising man's point of view and said that the nursery business was in its infancy, as the people at large were just beginning to realize the value of fruit and the beauty of pleasant surroundings, of hedges and trees for their homes.

George S. Josselyn, of Fredonia, N. Y., was the next speaker. Mr. Josselyn is one of the most widely known nurserymen in the country, and his remarks, which were of a humorous and personal nature, were greatly enjoyed by those present.

Among those present and nursery firms represented at the banquet, were:

Allen Nursery Co., E. J. Bowden, N. Bogue, Batavia, N. Y.; E. C. Brown, Chas. J. Brown, John C. Chase, Derry, N. H.; R. G. Chase Co., Geneva, N. Y.; Chase Bros. Co., Charlton Nursery Co., J. Porter Clark, H. W. Clark, Chas. H. Crouch, R. G. Dunn, Ellwanger & Barry, Chas. N. Fleming, M. B. Fox, Graham Nursery Co., F. E. Grover, J. A. Gillies, H. C. Goodwin, Hawks Nursery Co., Hooker, Wyman & Co., D. H. Henry, Geneva, N. Y.; J. B. Hamilton, Emil D. Hugel, Jackson & Perkins Co., Newark N. Y.; Geo. S. Josselyn, Fredonia, N. Y.; William Keyel, Robert Love, W. H. Mead, Rice Bros. Co., Geneva, N. Y.; Irving Rouse, William Steele, Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O.; C. W. Stuart & Co., Newark, N. Y.; R. G. Salter, E. J. Seager, Stecher Litho. Co., C. W. Vredenberg, James Vicks' Sons, Peter F. Willems, Western New York Nursery Co., Walter F. Webb, C. L. Yates, Prof. John Craig, Ithaca, N. Y.

OHIO SOCIETY

Important questions relating to fruit growing in Ohio were discussed at the forty-first annual meeting of the Horticultural Society of that state, held at Columbus, January 15-17. Those who took part were Professor V. H. Davis, Professor W. R. Lanzenby, W. E. Bontvager, F. H. Ballou, C. E. Bassett, W. H. Goodwin,

Prof. A. D. Selby, Prof. W. J. Green, Samuel Taylor, R. J. Tussing, M. I. Shively, W. N. Searff, M. Crawford, Prof. C. W. Waid, William Miller, N. E. Evans, A. I. Root, Prof. Gossard, C. W. Montgomery, J. C. Kergon, N. E. Shaw and others.

Among important questions discussed were: Are any of the apples of recent introduction of any commercial value in Ohio? What new strawberries shall we test? Have any of the new peaches any commercial value? How long may a peach orchard be profitably cultivated on the same site? Will it pay the average landowner to grow posts for fencing, grape trellises, telephones, etc.? What is the best form of power sprayer? Are any of the newer nozzles preferable to the Vermore? Should the fruit grower keep bees? Is fall or early winter spraying advisable? What are the best crops to grow in young orchards? Has the Rex, lime and sulphur preparations proven satisfactory the past season? Is hill selection of seed potatoes practical? Has the San Jose scale increased as fast as usual the past season? Why was the percentage of wormy apples greater than usual this year?

Premiums were given on displays of apples and pears and prizes will be given for essays on "The Dietetic Value of Fruit."

NURSERYMEN OF OHIO ORGANIZE

At a meeting called by J. W. McNary, vice-president for the National Nurserymen's Association of the State of Ohio, about twenty of the prominent nurserymen of the state met on the afternoon of January 15th, for the purpose of considering the matter of a permanent organization. After a thorough discussion it was decided to organize and hold annual mid-winter meetings at the call of the executive committee.

The following officers were elected: President, J. W. McNary, Dayton, O.; vice-president, Robert George, Painesville, O.; secretary, W. B. Cole, Painesville, O.; treasurer, W. N. Searff, New Carlisle, O.; executive committee, Robert George, Painesville, O., F. D. Green, Perry, O., A. R. Pickett, Clyde, O., John Siebenthaler, Dayton, O., E. G. Cox, Proctorville, O.

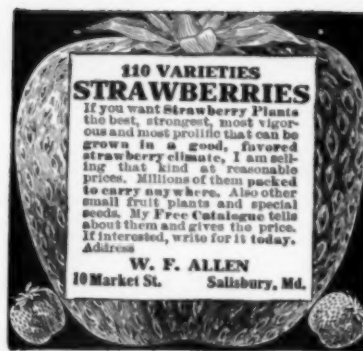
TENNESSEE NURSERYMEN

The programme at the annual meeting of the Tennessee State Nurserymen's Association, held at Nashville, January 31st, was as follows:

Morning Session—Address of welcome, E. S. Shannon, secretary of the Board of Trade, Nashville; president address, "The Nursery Business in Tennessee and the South, from a Wholesale Standpoint," J. C. Hale, Winchester; "Rose Growing in the South," S. M. Crowell, Rich, Miss.; "Results of Recent Experiments in Plant Breeding," J. K. Postma, Union City.

Afternoon Session—"The Selection and Arrangement of Ornamental Shrubs and Trees on Private Estates," A. I. Smith, Knoxville; "Mutual Obligations Between Nurseryman and Customer," S. P. Fowler, Clinton; "The Relation of the Department of Agriculture to the Nursery Interests of Tennessee," G. M. Bentley, Knoxville; "The Nursery Business in Tennessee and the South, from a Retail Standpoint," E. W. Chatten, Winchester, J. Marvin Miller, Winchester, J. H. Austin, Antioch.

Evening Session—"The Value of Bees to the Fruit Grower," John Davis, Spring Hill; "Why the Nurserymen and Fruit-



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References, 300 Nurserymen in U. S.

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Specialties for Nurserymen and Fruit Growers

THE SPEER GRAFTING MACHINE,

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for Pecans, Walnuts, Chestnuts, Japan Plums, Figs, etc.

BRAD TREE DIGGER, BEST SPADE, BEST CUTAWAY DISC

AND CULTIVATING HARROWS

to put ground in shape for planting. Other good things for nurserymen, fruit-growers or orchardists. Send for catalogue, etc.

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Box 320

KINMUNDY, ILL.

WANTED

Young man familiar with ornamental nursery stock and who has had experience in fruit tree nurseries and understands grafting and budding—used to handling help. Permanent position to man of ability. State age, references, and salary wanted. Address

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care of American Fruits Pub. Co.

Wanted

5,000 Sugar Maple Seedlings nursery grown, about 4 to 5 feet. Young and thrifty—well rooted. Send samples and prices to

Drawer 1044,

Rochester, N. Y.

Small Fruit Plants FOR THE NURSERY TRADE

Raspberry, Blackberry, Gooseberry and Currants; Currant and Gooseberry Cuttings; Half Million Black and Purple Raspberry Tips. Send me your want list at once.

P. D. Berry, Dayton, O., R. R. No. 3

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growers Should Co-operate," Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md.; "What New Varieties of Fruits Should Nurserymen Add to their Lists for Propagation," Symposium.

UTAH

The annual meeting of the Utah Horticultural Society was held at Salt Lake City January 20-21. The first session was called on the afternoon of January 20th by an address from President James G. Duffin, of Provo. Addresses were given as follows:

"Preparation for Fruit Exhibitions," Thomas Judd, St. George; "The San Jose Scale Problem," Prof. E. G. Titus, Logan. Discussion—C. A. Hickenlooper, View, and David Moore, Ogden; "The Cannery and the Grower," William Craig, Ogden. Discussion—Joseph Mabie, Sr., Clearfield, and H. W. Valentine, Brigham City.

Evening Session—"Necessary Orchard Methods," Prof. R. S. Northrop, Logan. Discussion—C. G. Adney, Corinne, and Enoch Farr, Ogden; "Success in Orchard-ing," Moroni Mortensen, Bear River City, East Mill Creek, and Joseph Hubbard, Willard; "Barring Wormy Fruit from Market," J. Edward Taylor, secretary board of horticulture, Salt Lake, and J. H. Wilcox, Clearfield.

"The Nurseryman and the Fruit Grower," one of the most interesting papers given, was read at the opening session of the second day's proceedings. It was by Charles Smith, of Centerville, and in the discussion that followed P. A. Dicks, of Roy, and M. B. Cowles, of Salt Lake, took a prominent part. Other papers read were as follows:

"Inspection of Nurseries," W. O. Knudson, Brigham City. Discussion—B. H. Bower, Provo, and D. Wadley, Pleasant Grove; "Plant Breeding as Applied to Horticulture," Prof. William Homer, Provo. Discussion—H. L. Griffin, Ogden, and A. H. Snow, Salt Lake City.

Afternoon Session—"Fruit Growers' Organizations," John F. Moore, Grand Junction, Col.; "Values of Parasites," Dr. E. D. Ball, Logan; "Pruning," Le Roy Marsh, Clearfield. Discussion—Roy Rasmussen, Ogden, and N. Byhouwer, Salt Lake; "Industrial Education," John A. Widtsoe, Logan.

ALABAMA

The Alabama State Horticultural Society will meet at Birmingham February 13th and 14th.

"We expect to have the president of the Minnesota Horticultural Society, Professor Samuel B. Green, with us at this meeting. An interesting programme is being arranged. You and your friends are cordially invited to attend." W. F. Heikes, president, Huntsville; R. S. Mackintosh, secretary, Auburn.

WESTERN NEW YORK

The Western New York Horticultural Society held its fifty-third annual meeting in Rochester, N. Y., January 22d and 23d. The average attendance was 1,000, and the meeting was pronounced the most successful in the history of the organization.

These officers were elected and the following committees appointed:

President, William C. Barry, Rochester; vice-presidents, S. D. Willard, Geneva, J. S. Woodward, Lockport, S. W. Waddanes, Clarkson, Albert Wood, Charlton Station; secretary and treasurer, John Hall, Rochester.

Executive Committee—C. M. Hooker, Rochester; D. K. Bell, Brighton; Dewane Bogue, Medina; I. H. Dewey, Rochester; H. S. Wiley, Cayuga.

Botany and Plant Diseases—Professor F. C. Stewart, Geneva; Dr. L. H. Bailey, Ithaca; Professor S. Fraser, C. H. Stuart, Newark; Willis T. Mann, Barker.

Chemistry—Dr. L. L. Van Slyke, Geneva; Dr. S. A. Lattimore, Rochester; Professor I. P. Roberts, Ithaca.

Entomology—Professor P. J. Parrott, Geneva; Professor M. V. Slingerland, Ithaca; Professor E. P. Felt, Albany; J. F. Rose, South Byron; J. Jay Barden, Stanley; Lewis Hooker and Dr. Charles T. Howard, Rochester.

Foreign Fruits—Irving Rouse, Rochester; I. H. Babcock, Lockport; Frank E. Rupert, Seneca; John Charlton, Rochester; H. J. Peek, Brighton; Nathan Wood, Carlton.

Flowers and Bedding Plants—C. D. Zimmerman, Buffalo; Charles J. Maloy and John A. Charlton, Rochester; Duncan Rhind, Canandaigua.

Garden Vegetables—F. E. Rudman, Brockport; Abram Franke, Irondequoit; O. M. Taylor, Geneva; L. D. Welch, Pittsford.

Grapes and Small Fruits—Delos Tenny, Hilton; Edward H. Pratt and George S. Josselyn, Fredonia; Laurence J. Farmer, Pulaski.

Legislation—William Pitkin, Rochester; Albert Wood, Kent; D. S. Beckwith, Albion; T. B. Wilson, Halls Corners; W. T. Mann.

Native Fruits—W. C. Barry, Rochester; Dr. L. H. Bailey, Ithaca; Professor U. P. Hedrick, Geneva; C. H. Perkins, Newark; George T. Powell, Ghent; A. Emerson Babcock, Brighton.

Nomenclature—Professor U. P. Hedrick and S. D. Willard, Geneva; W. J. Edmunds, Brockport; Wm. C. Barry, Rochester; Professor John Craig, Ithaca.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs—C. C. Laney, Rochester; Nelson Bogue, Batavia; Theo. J. Smith, Geneva; Charles J. Maloy and John Dunbar, Rochester; H. S. Wiley, Cayuga; W. T. Mann, Barker; Delos Tenny, Hilton.

Long before the opening hour of the morning session on the first day the delegates and visitors began to assemble at the club where the meeting was held. These early callers were attracted by the excellent fruit exhibit. When President Barry walked to the table and called the meeting to order he was greeted with loud applause. When he tried to rap for order he found himself wielding a mighty gavel—it was a huge block of wood.

"It encourages one to know that our wood supply is not yet exhausted," he said while the thousand present joined in the laugh.

After calling the session to order President Barry named these committees:

Nominating—Nelson Bogue, Batavia; H. S. Wiley, Cayuga; Willis F. Mann, Barkers; Delos Tenny, Hilton; F. E. Rupert, Seneca.

Business—Irving Rouse, Rochester; Clark Allis, Medina; H. M. Jacques, Newfane; George S. Josselyn, Fredonia.

Resolutions—J. S. Woodward, Lockport; George T. Powell, Ghent.

Finance—I. H. Dewey, Rochester; C. G. Hooker, Rochester.

Fruit Exhibit—S. H. Fulton, Sleepy Creek, W. Va.; Robert Thompson, St. Catharines, Ont.; W. W. Farnsworth, Waterville, O.

In his opening address President Barry said:

"We are assembled to-day to hold the fifty-third annual meeting of this society. It is organized for a good purpose. We have a large and intelligent membership, and the meetings have been well attended. The information derived from the papers read and discussions following has been of the highest importance, and each member can answer for himself whether that which he has learned has been of direct advantage to him or not."

Mr. Barry concluded his address by stating that inasmuch as he had been president more than seventeen years he wished to retire and said he thought it would be for the good of the society. President Barry has tried to retire before and this year the society took the same action as in previous years—ignored his request and made him president.

Secretary Hall read the report of the Ellwanger Committee, which nominated B. J. Case, of Sodus, for first of the Ellwanger prizes for orchards and Luther Collamer, of Hilton, for the second. The members of the committee are F. E. Rupert, Albert Wood and John Charlton.

The report of President Barry, as trustee of the permanent fund of the association, was read by Secretary Hall and showed that there was a balance in the bank on December 31st, amounting to \$2,997.83. The balance on January 1, 1907, was \$2,979.64, and this through interest on deposits and bonds swelled to \$3,276.38, from which \$278.55 went for necessary expenses.

Secretary-Treasurer John Hall, of Rochester, made the following financial statement for the organization, showing the total receipts as \$1,995.12, and the total disbursements as \$1,995.12.

F. E. Rupert, chairman of the State Fair fruit exhibit, reported. He said that Professor Munson, the judge, gave the society 100 per cent. on its exhibit last year. It contained 2,310 plates containing 523 varieties of Western New York fruit. He said: "In comparison with our competitor, the New York State Fruit Growers' Association, we had 172 more plates of fruit and 131 more varieties. Our winning was by a narrow margin and we urge our members to stand by their fair committee better in the future than in the past. Think of it, less than 8 per cent. of our members sent contributions this last year."

Professor F. C. Stewart reported for the Committee on Botany and Diseases. He said that on the whole the fruit growers had not suffered so severely from pests and diseases during the last year as in former years. He then reviewed the work of different experiment stations in carrying on investigations with reference to new and comparatively little known diseases.

(Continued on page 17)

For Sale One of the most prosperous Nurseries in Sunny Tennessee can be bought outright; well equipped for handling both wholesale and retail business, earnings for eight years have averaged 20 per cent. Address for particulars

P. O. Box 48, Knoxville, Tenn.

PESTS, DISEASES AND REMEDIES

ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES FOR 1907

(Read by E. Porter Felt, State Entomologist, New York, before Association of Economic Entomologists.)

The climatic conditions of 1907 departed widely from those of normal years, and as a result the development of animal and plant life was exceptionally late. Warm weather finally came on very rapidly and all vegetation grew at such a rate that insects appeared unable to inflict material damage in many cases, consequently there has been a remarkable dearth of injurious outbreaks, particularly in the early part of the year, and presumably largely due to this cause.

THE SAN JOSE SCALE

The San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.) continues to be one of our serious insect pests. It is gratifying to state that a number of our more progressive fruit growers at least, have learned to control this insect in a very satisfactory manner. There is a strong tendency on the part of many to adhere to a lime-sulphur wash rather than to make extensive treatments with mineral oils or preparations of the same, despite the fact that some of these last named materials have been pushed vigorously by certain commercial agencies.

GRAPE ROOT WORM

The backward season had a very pronounced effect on the development of the grape root worm (*Fidia viticida* Walsh). Normally, this species transforms to the pupa from about June 1st to the 20th, the full grown larvae being near the surface some days at least before pupation occurs. Observations made July 10th resulted in finding only a few recently transformed pupae on light soil, whereas under normal conditions the beetles would have appeared two or three weeks earlier. There has been on the whole a distinct improvement in conditions over those obtaining a few years past, though it should be borne in mind that there is always danger of serious injury by this pest in restricted areas.

APPLE LEAF FOLDER

The apple leaf folder (*Ancylys nubeculana* Clem.) is normally rare in New York State orchards. It was so abundant in Cattaraugus county last September as to lead to the report that it was doing considerable damage to apple trees in that vicinity.

Our attention was called the last of July to the unusual abundance of a comparatively unknown form, namely *Epizeuxis denticularis* Harvey. This species was so abundant at Palenville, Greene county, N. Y., that hundreds were observed upon the walls of the kitchen, and they were also very abundant about the barn and other outbuildings. It is very probable, considering that the larva of the closely related *E. lubicalis* Geyer feeds upon grass, that the caterpillar of this species may have similar habits, though it is possible that it may subsist upon dried vegetation, as has been recorded of *E. aemula* Hubn. The evidence at hand would seem to favor the latter conclusion, as the moths were exceedingly abundant in buildings where there was presumably a goodly supply of dried provender upon which the caterpillars could subsist. Should such prove

to be the case, this species should be classed with the much better known clover hay worm, *Hypsopygia costalis* Fabr., as a species liable to injure stored hay.

SHADE TREE PESTS

Several shade tree pests have excited considerable interest because of their serious depredations. The white marked tussock moth (*Hemerocampa leucostigma* Abb. & Sm.) defoliated many trees in a number of cities and villages in New York State, and would undoubtedly have caused more injury had it not been checked by local work in various communities. The elm leaf beetle (*Galerucella luteola* Mull.) was exceedingly destructive to the elms of Albany and Troy in 1906. An extended injury in 1907 was prevented only by thorough and extensive spraying. The sugar maple borer (*Plagiotus speciosus* Say) must be ranked as one of our most injurious species, as observations show that it is seriously injuring the young maples here and there throughout the State. It is abundant enough in some localities as to seriously threaten the existence of long rows of nice young trees.

FOREST INSECTS

Forest insects have occasioned considerable anxiety in certain parts of the State. The green striped maple worm, (*Anisote rubicunda* Fabr.) was very abundant over several square miles of forest land in southern Rensselaer County, defoliating tracts of sugar maples acres in extent. The operations of this insect were first observed in 1906, at which time an area of approximately eight or ten acres was badly injured. The past season these trees were entirely stripped of foliage, and maples here and there over a considerable area lost a goodly proportion of their leaves. This species was assisted in its destructive work by what I have designated as the antlered maple caterpillar (*Heterocampa guttivitta* Walk.) a species which was evidently very numerous, judging from the specimens submitted for examination. Certain of the beech forests in the Catskills suffered from an outbreak by the snow-white linden moth (*Ennomos subsignarius* Hubn.), the caterpillars being numerous enough to strip most of the trees over an area about a mile long and ranging from one-eighth to one-fourth of a mile in width. An unusual injury was the destruction of some 2,500 to 3,000 one and two-year-old white and Scotch pine seedlings in the State nurseries located in the Adirondacks. The injury, so far as observations could be determined, was

caused entirely by white grubs, presumably those of our common northern form, *Lachnosterna fusca* Frohl.

NEW GAS SPRAYER

Through the extensive sale of their "Target Brand" scale destroyer the American Horticultural Distributing Co. has become most widely and most favorably known among those who have needed and used insecticides and fungicides. The great efficiency of their product has won for it the confidence of those with whom they have had business relations.

On another page of this issue will be found a half-page announcement with illustration of the Protumna Gas Sprayer.

We will not attempt to enumerate here the superior features of this new sprayer, but we would direct the attention of every reader to the display announcement referred to above. Such an announcement coming as it does from a company well known for its practical methods should prompt everyone who is interested to write for particulars.

This company maintains an experimental orchard for testing thoroughly all kinds of spraying pumps and apparatus. There are in this orchard 20,000 apple trees, and we are informed that the Protumna Brand of apples marketed from this orchard are sought for at fancy prices.

Indeed it is stated that the Protumna Gas Sprayer is the outcome of experience and not of theory, as the designing, manufacturing and marketing are all under the personal supervision of practical horticulturists who have tested every feature of spraying in the orchard.

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID

This is one of the leading ingredients of the soluble oil insecticide compounded by C. D. Jarvis, of the Storrs' Agricultural Experiment Station, a full description of which was given in the January issue. In speaking of this part of the mixture, Dr. Jarvis says:

"Several grades of carbollic acid may be found in commerce, but that known as 'liquid crude 100 per cent.' is recommended for this purpose. That designated as 'straw color' is somewhat better and a little higher in price than the 'dark', but the latter has been used with complete success."

Prices are quoted by the Barrett Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Pa., whose announcement appears in another page of this issue.

Buy Direct From Our Factory

Saving all expenses and profits of the dealer. Elkhart Buggies and Harness have been sold direct from our factory to the user for 35 years.

We Are the Largest Manufacturers in the World



No. 237. One Horse cut-under Surrey with like gear, auto seats and 18 1/2 in. cushions tires. Price complete, \$103. As good as sells for \$140 more.

selling to the consumer exclusively. We ship for examination and approval, guaranteeing safe delivery. No cost to you if not satisfied as to style, quality and price. Over 200 styles of Vehicles and 65 styles of Harness

Send for New Free Catalog.



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\$57.50

AMERICAN FRUITS

An international monthly Nursery Trade Journal, circulating throughout the United States and Canada and in foreign countries, covering every branch of the industry. A Business Journal for Business Men.

PUBLISHED BY THE

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16 State Street, Rochester, N. Y.

H. C. GOODWIN, Editor and Manager E. J. SEAGER, Treasurer

Chief International Publication of the Kind

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One year, in advance,	\$.00
To Foreign Countries, in advance,	1.50
Single Copies,15

Advertising rates will be sent upon application. Advertisements should reach this office by the 20th of the month previous to date of publication.

Drafts on New York, or postal orders, instead of checks, are requested.

Correspondence from all points and articles of all kinds, of interest to the Nursery Trade, and allied topics are solicited.

Rochester, N. Y., February, 1908.

NURSERY ASSOCIATIONS

American Association of Nurserymen—President, J. W. Hill, Des Moines, Ia.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.

American Nurserymen's Protective Association—President, R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.; vice-president, A. L. Brooke; secretary, Thomas B. Meehan, Dreshertown, Pa.; treasurer, Peter Youngers. Meets annually in June.

American Retail Nurserymen's Protective Association—President, Charles J. Brown, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, Guy A. Bryant, Princeton, Ill. Meets annually in June.

Association of Oklahoma Nurserymen—President, J. A. Lopeman, Enid, Okla. Terr.; secretary, C. E. Garee Noble, Okla. Terr.

Canadian Association of Nurserymen—President, E. D. Smith, Winona; Secretary, C. C. R. Morden, Niagara Falls.

Connecticut Nurserymen's Association—President, John S. Barnes, Yaleville; Secretary, Frank E. Conine, Stratford.

Eastern Association of Nurserymen—President, W. C. Barry, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y. Meets annually in January.

National Association of Retail Nurserymen—President, William Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.; secretary, F. E. Grover, Rochester, N. Y.

Nurserymen's Mutual Protective Association—President, N. H. Albaugh, Phenonton, O.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y. Meets annually in June.

Pacific Coast Association of Nurserymen—President, W. D. Ingalls, North Yakima, Wash.; secretary-treasurer, C. A. Tonneson, Tacoma, Wash. Meets annually in June.

Pennsylvania Nurserymen's Association—President, W. H. Moon, Morrisville, Pa.; secretary, Earl Peters, Mt. Holly Springs, Pa.

Southern Nurserymen's Association—President, Charles T. Smith, Concord, Ga.; Secretary-treasurer, A. I. Smith, Knoxville, Tenn.

Tennessee Nurserymen's Association—President, J. C. Hale, Winchester; secretary, G. M. Bentley, Knoxville.

Texas Nurserymen's Association—President, E. W. Knox, San Antonio, Tex.; secretary-treasurer, John S. Kerr, Sherman, Tex.

Western Association of Nurserymen—President, A. Willis, Ottawa, Kan.; secretary, E. J. Holman, Leavenworth, Kas. Meets in July and December at Kansas City.

West Virginia Nurserymen's Association—President, W. A. Gold, Mason City; secretary, R. R. Harris, Harisville.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

President, J. W. Hill, Des Moines, Ia.; vice-president, C. M. Hobbs, Bridgeport, Ind.; secretary, George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.; treasurer, C. L. Yates, Rochester, N. Y. Executive Committee—J. H. Dayton, Painesville, Ohio; H. B. Chase, Huntsville, Ala.; E. M. Sherman, Charles City, Ia.

Legislation—Wm. Pitkin, Rochester, N. Y.

Tariff—Irring Rouse, Rochester, N. Y.

Transportation—F. H. Stannard, Ottawa, Kans.

National Inspection Law—Orlando Harrison, Berlin, Md.

Program—R. C. Berckmans, Augusta, Ga.

Publicity—J. M. Irvine, St. Joseph, Mo.

Exhibits—Thomas B. Meehan, Dreshertown, Pa.

Arrangements—George C. Seager, Rochester, N. Y.

Entomology—C. L. Watrous, Des Moines, Ia.

Editing Report—J. Horace McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.

Mutual Fire Insurance—Peter Youngers, Geneva, Neb.

Judge Eugene Stark, Louisiana, Mo.; T. J. Ferguson, Wauwatosa, Wis.

National Council of Horticulture—Charles J. Maloy, Rochester, N. Y.

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THE MONTHLY SERMON.

Our first sermon, published in the December issue under the heading of "A Word to the Wise," and the second one, published in January, have been so productive of results that we deem it good business to deliver another. We received many letters of commendation on the December editorial and not a few on the last one. There was also some substantial recognition. We carried more advertising in the January number of AMERICAN FRUITS than we did in the December issue and would have had still more were it not for the fact that some advertisers were late in sending their copy. These, however, later requested that they have a position in this number. In addition to this we have received new business for this month. Taking it all in all we are pretty well satisfied.

If you read the last issue carefully you will notice that it was better than the December number. Read this number and see how it beats the January issue. Read the March number and note the improvement. We are getting onto the ropes—that accounts, in a measure, for the steady improvement. There are other reasons. We have more advertising and this fact enables us to spend more for the betterment of the magazine. Furthermore we have a fixed policy of improvement to which we shall hold fast.

Each month AMERICAN FRUITS will carry more reading matter of real interest than advertisements. Everytime the increase in advertising warrants we shall increase the number of reading pages. Advertising enables us to do this and that is why we are constantly hammering away on advertising. We also want you to advertise because we feel sure we can get you the results and that is what we are all after in this world. Again, advertising increases the value of our publication to the general reader. The conclusion that we naturally draw is that the more advertising the better for the man who advertises, the better for the reader, the better for us.

AMERICAN FRUITS is essentially a trade paper and the more active the interest taken in it by the trade the more successful it will be. To put it in a figure of speech AMERICAN FRUITS is a MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE.

You have something to sell and the other fellow has a desire to buy it. You place an announcement in the paper and both of you get together. A prominent nurseryman or horticulturist says something at a convention that will be beneficial to your interests. You could not go to the convention. We publish what he said and in that way bring the convention to you. You make a discovery that is important. You tell us. We tell others. Another reader may know of something that is just the information you are looking for. He tells you all about it through the columns of the magazine. Large fruit growers plan to plant thousands of fruit trees. We learn of this through our channels of information and tell you who he is, where he lives, what he wants and how to reach him. You send him a catalogue and price list. The deal is on and in this one incident you have obtained more than it costs to be a constant reader. A city plans to improve its parks or streets by planting shade trees or ornamentals. We hear of it and give you the information in advance of those who are not subscribers. Something may be wrong with your stock and you note the symptoms but don't know what

the remedy should be. You write us and we place the case before the scientists and students and they tell you what to do—we tell all the readers because there may be others having the same trouble. The courts in some states pass upon a law that is of vital interest to you. We are in the publicity business and so ascertain the facts and publish them for your benefit and that of all our readers. In fact, when persons pay their subscriptions to this magazine we consider ourselves under obligations to get any kind of information they desire.

Now to drive the nail home.

ADVERTISING IS THE STAFF OF LIFE OF THE PUBLISHING BUSINESS. WE CAN'T GET OUT A FIRST-CLASS, UP-TO-DATE MAGAZINE UNLESS WE HAVE THE ADVERTISING AND WE CAN'T GET THE ADVERTISING UNLESS WE GET OUT A FIRST-CLASS, UP-TO-DATE MAGAZINE.

ADVERTISE. SUBSCRIBE.

There are other things you can do but we will wait until next month before telling you. We don't want to cover too much ground like the man who was spoiling for a fight. This man stepped into a ball room and announced that he could lick any man in the state of New York. None disputed him. He applied the remark to Illinois, Kansas, Colorado and Utah and none took up the challenge. Finally he mentioned California. When he did a big rawboned Westerner took exception. When the battle was over and the fellow who had been spoiling for a fight came to, he remarked:

"I guess I took in too much territory."

Professor John Craig announced at the annual meeting of the New York State Fruit Producers association that Cornell university is to establish a department of fruit technology under the supervision of its department of horticulture. It will supply instruction in canning, evaporating and the extraction of juices from fruits. The university is to be congratulated as well as the fruit interests of the country. It marks another step in advance and will bring the producer and consumer in still closer touch.

We were down in Cuba about ten years ago. While walking through the streets of Havana we spied a store that displayed some apples. The price asked was ten cents each. We bought one. It looked like a windfall; there was a worm hole way through it; the tree it grew on may have had root knot, crown gall, San Jose scale or a dozen other diseases. We didn't care. It was the best one in the lot and we never tasted anything better in our life. We have always had a lot of respect for the apple ever since that time.

There were a lot of good, hard facts in the annual report of Secretary Wilson,—extracts of which we published last month. If you have not read it, do. If you have read it, read it again that you may have a fuller appreciation of what is being done by the Bureau of Plant Industry. Investigations have been pregnant with results in date growing, developing hardier citrus fruits, introducing the olive and increasing the number and value of fruits in general. Nothing seems to have been overlooked. Better read the report again and then write the department and ask questions. That is what the department is for. You help maintain it. You should therefore receive the benefit.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

Figures, as a rule do not make interesting reading. Those contained in Secretary Wilson's report on the work of the Forestry Department are not only interesting but mighty important. The forestry service of the United States is already self-supporting. The receipts for last year exceeded the expenditures and give every promise of increasing. In round numbers one hundred and fifty millions could be charged directly to forestry while the receipts were thirty millions more. This is a remarkable showing as the service has not in been existence many years. Its importance is more impressive when one considers the fact that France, with less than one-fiftieth the area of forests than the United States, spent two hundred and fifty millions while the receipts were more than twice this amount: Prussia spends eleven millions of dollars on seven millions of acres and realizes over seventeen millions of dollars; Saxony spends nine hundred thousand dollars on four hundred thousand acres and gets one million, sixteen hundred thousand dollars in return. Now stop and think that if the United States spent as much as does Prussia, in proportion to the number of acres, the net revenue would be four hundred million dollars. It's an old rule that you can't take anything out of something unless you put something in. From past results it would seem that the government could not enter upon a more profitable pursuit than forestry. But the results are not to be measured in money alone. In fact, money is the smallest consideration. The benefits that accrue to the people of the United States from the preservation and increased area of forests is too great to be estimated. God put the forests here for a purpose. We have abused His kindness and it is high time that we should show our appreciation of His great goodness. When a man tells you that you should not worry about this forestry question, that we will find some substitute for wood after the forests are gone, remind him that they are the result of wisdom greater than ours—a wisdom that none may question.

Information received from different sources indicate that despite bad weather and the financial flurry nurserymen had a profitable year. The fact that stock in all lines was pretty well cleaned up, indicates that a still more prosperous year is ahead. The indications are that nurserymen will receive better prices and the fact that many have been thrown out of employment in cities means that the question of labor will work out its own solution. Speaking of the financial strain, we have heard it stated that the collections of the retailer, who sells to the farmer and fruit grower, have been good while some of the wholesale men say that collections have been rather slow. The farmer seems to be about the only man who has had plenty of money during the last three or four months. This being true there is no need to worry about the future. When the farmer is prosperous the country is safe.

It seems to us that Mr. Bell, of Booneville, Mo., is a little bit harsh on the scientists and horticultural professors. He knows whereof he speaks on root knot as applied to trees that have come under his personal observation. However, if it were not for the investi-

gators we would now be where we were fifty years ago. Possibly the professors have erred in this particular incident but there's an old saw and a true one that we profit by our mistakes.

Your editorial, "A Word to the Wise," has the right ring. In reference to the "Seedless Pear" found in Oregon I would suggest that you get specimens and you will probably find that it is the Rutter, a variety almost seedless. Nurserymen here have been favored with ideal weather which continues most favorable to date. All outside work in A-1 condition and ready for winter.—William P. Stark, Louisiana, Mo.

Shall we dip or fumigate? Candidly we, personally, think it depends on circumstances. There are cases where dipping seems sufficient but there are other cases where fumigation seems necessary. At the Rescue Mission in Rochester, N. Y., they take no chances—they employ both methods. The tramp is dipped and his clothes are fumigated and both owner and clothes seem to be the better for it.

NEW FUNGUS THREATENS TREES

New York, Jan. 14.—Brooklyn, and in fact the entire eastern end of Long Island, may lose every chestnut tree growing there, if the heroic measures which the city park authorities and officials of nearby places are taking to check the spread of a disease which is attacking the trees, fails of effect. Yesterday large forces of workmen were engaged in cutting down scores of chestnut trees in Prospect Park, afflicted by a newly-classified fungus growth, which Dr. Metcalf, the United States forestry service expert, diagnoses as "diaporthe parasitica."

According to the park guardians, thousands of chestnut trees will be leveled in the parks and boulevards. Every tree showing signs of the disease will be sacrificed in the hope of saving the remaining healthy ones. The forestry service has requested owners of private groves throughout the region to co-operate in weeding out the deadwood.

MR GRAVES MAKES CHANGE

Those who met Mr. Nathan R. Graves at the Detroit convention last year and examined specimens of his handiwork will be interested in his announcement that he will hereafter conduct a business of his own, and be located at No. 107 Hayward Building, Rochester, N. Y. He will make a specialty of photographic work for illustrating nursery and seed catalogues, and of preparing original designs for covers and advertising of all descriptions. Mr. Graves has for the past two years been connected with the photographic department of Messrs. Doubleday, Page & Co., of New York.

TREE PLANTERS DISCOVER GOOD QUALITIES IN NORWAY POPLAR

Tree planters throughout the northern portion of the Middle West have had brought to their attention lately the extraordinary value of the Norway poplar, a near relative of the common cottonwood, which possesses fine qualities that bid fair to raise the prestige of the whole cottonwood family.

This cottonwood is shrouded in mystery, so far as its origin is concerned. It bears no cotton and is reproduced entirely from cuttings. The tree grows straight and

lean and it is said that the bark never scalds or cracks. The wood is straight-grained and suitable for lumber. It splits easily, seasons quickly, and makes excellent fuel.

The Norway poplar grows very rapidly. In Minnesota it has been known to grow 50 feet high with a diameter of 17 inches in 14 years. It makes a good shade tree, retaining its leaves until late in the autumn, and on account of its rapid growth should prove very desirable for wind-brakes and shelterbelts. So far as is known at present, this tree is perfectly hardy and will grow under a variety of soil and moisture conditions. It seems, however, to respond quickly by increased growth to cultivation and care.

The advantage which the Norway holds over the Carolina poplar, one of the most popular of cottonwoods, is chiefly in its greater hardiness, better form, and the seemingly superior quality of its wood is shown in preliminary studies made by the United States Forest Service. It will be some time before the Norway poplar will be available for widespread planting, since cuttings of the true variety are at present very scarce and hard to obtain.

AS TO OVERCHARGES

William P. Stark, Treasurer of the Stark Brothers Nurseries and Orchards Company, of Louisiana, Mo., sends to AMERICAN FRUITS a communication in which he states that it is his belief that a great many shippers are over-charged by the railroads, and that the errors are usually on the side of the corporations. To back up his statement, Mr. Stark enclosed a record that he has kept from January 1st, 1907 to January 1st, 1908, which is given below:

Statement of rating, over-charge and loss claims paid from January 1, 1907 to January 1, 1908.

Month	Claims Paid	Amount	\$
January	25	78.23	
February	27	300.43	
March	5	7.46	
May	15	207.32	
June	50	257.15	
July	50	282.00	
August	46	194.27	
September	24	302.40	
October	26	60.15	
November	19	92.22	
December	183	507.19	
	485	2207.82	

Above divides as follows:

451 Over-charge claims, Amount	\$1109.20
34 Loss claims, Amount	1098.62
	\$2207.82

NEBRASKA COOPERATIVE SEED TESTING LABORATORY

Arrangements have been made by which the Bureau of Plant Industry, co-operating with the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, will, about January 20, 1908, establish a seed-testing laboratory at Lincoln, Neb.

This laboratory is being started in order to give quicker reports on samples of seed submitted by farmers and seedsmen in Nebraska and adjoining States where the time required for mail to go to Washington, D. C., and return frequently causes serious delay. As the facilities for work will be limited for the present, it is suggested that only those samples be sent to the Nebraska laboratory on which quick reports are desired.

All samples of seed and correspondence intended for this laboratory should be addressed:

Co-operative Seed-Testing Laboratory,
Nebraska Agricultural Experiment
Station,
Lincoln, Neb.

COMMENT AND DISCUSSION

Believes in Cultivation—Observations of a Nebraska Nurseryman and Fruit Grower in Reference to Apple Yield of 1907.

The orchards connected with the Crete Nurseries, Crete, Neb., according to the proprietor, E. F. Stephens, have, during the year of 1907, yielded one-half as many bushels of apples as we secured during the year of 1906. Apples, he says, were worth a little more than twice as much during the autumn of 1907 as could be procured for them in 1906. Therefore, the disastrous freezes which came in April and May were not so detrimental as at first thought.

Continuing he says: "We notice that our neighbors handling their orchards in the ordinary farmer way, with but little or no cultivation, are securing but five to ten per cent. of the yield per tree or acre which we have secured. To what shall we attribute this? Doubtless the foundation of our success in growing paying crops of fruit is in continued good cultivation. Our oldest trees have been under cultivation for thirty-five years. We think, perhaps, the second factor of our success lies in spraying the trees with bordeaux to maintain a healthy foliage. Our orchard trees during the years of 1906 and 1907 showed remarkably healthy foliage. The third factor, spraying with arsenate of lead, lessens the number of codling moth. The fourth reason, our effort to maintain the fertility of the soil by the use of manure applied to the surface. That portion which is under the branches acts as a mulch, that which is applied between the rows of trees is cultivated in. The use of manure increases the fertility of the soil and the health and color of the foliage.

"Our foreman is inclined to think, however, that in proportion to the cost of the work, a straw mulch gives better results for each dollar expended than manure. Each load of straw is expected to mulch eight trees to the width of eight or ten feet. Each load of stable manure is expected to make an application to the soil around eight or ten trees applying to each tree about 400 pounds.

"The reader should not understand that all of our orchards have been either manured or mulched. The pressure of other work has allowed only a fair beginning at this class of work. Perhaps we have so far been able to mulch with straw about one thousand trees, and last winter we applied stable manure to the surface of one thousand trees. Where the trees are showing the results of over-bearing, indicated by a very short twig growth, we will this winter, as far as we can, supply a straw mulch to the row and manure to the ground between the rows.

"Steady cultivation for the space of 35 years has resulted in our orchard in a considerable loss of humus, and some loss by washing away of surface soil on the sharply rolling hillsides. We are endeavoring to replace this waste.

"We have this season secured 30 bushels of apples from single trees 35 years planted. Almost twenty times as much fruit from trees of nearly the same age and variety as was secured by other farmers in our neighborhood.

"We fear that in central Nebraska to neglect the cultivation of the orchard and allow either weeds or grass to grow must lead to a serious lack of soil moisture during certain portions of the year. The apple trees which do not have a reasonably full supply of subsoil moisture in the months of July, August and September, are not likely to set a sufficient number of healthy vigorous fruit buds. By careful study Professor Goff has demonstrated that the fruit buds of the apple begin to form in the month of July and continue to develop and strengthen until October. Hence, the supreme importance of having the apple tree carry a healthy vigorous foliage during the summer and autumn months and having the trees supported by a sufficient amount of subsoil moisture."

AS TO ROOT-KNOT

Hon. Charles C. Bell, of Booneville, Mo., spoke at the State Horticultural Society's annual meeting under the subject of "Commercial Orchardng." Among other things he has this to say about root-knot:

"I have said that it is all important to plant the right commercial varieties, and in this we often have been disappointed and deceived by the nurserymen. But at this time when we have so many good and responsible men in the nursery business, we can be reasonably sure of obtaining healthy and true to name fruit trees. We should also be greatly benefited by our state horticultural experimental stations, with their staff of professors (which are maintained at considerable expense by the taxpayers), provided those professors and investigators do not give out information which they themselves only understand by theory. In other words, I want to say to those professors to be sure you are right before you tell the orchardist and nurseryman what to do.

"I know there has been much harm done by unreliable nurserymen, but there has also been great injury done to nurserymen in many cases of incompetent and unfair inspection. I call to mind an incident which took place at the State Horticultural winter meeting at Farmington in December, 1900. I took to said meeting several two-year-old apple trees which had some root-knot. I wanted information. I was surprised that most of the experts advised me not to plant those trees, and one of them took the position to tell me that while there was no law to compel me to pull up and burn all those trees forthwith, there ought to be such a law, because these root-knots were capable, under favorable conditions of the weather, to send out millions of spores and thereby infect everything.

"I was willing to listen to reason, but this contention simply appeared to me silly. My reply was, that, with all due respect to the learned professor, inasmuch as these trees are my trees, grown in my private nursery, and for my own use and planting, and for the further fact that from all appearance they were thrifty and

healthy trees; I would plant them—and I did, and to-day these trees which were condemned by the learned professor at the Farmington meeting occupy about twenty acres in our orchard, and are a beauty to behold. They are healthy and strong and ready to bear fruit. I cite this incident to show how injurious it is to give wrong advice, and lead some to believe that nurseries have at times been unjustly handicapped and injured by incompetent inspection.

"As a fruit-grower and taxpayer I am interested in getting FACTS—NOT THEORIES—hence I advise the professors and investigators of our state experimental stations to adopt David Crockett's motto, 'Be sure you are right and then go ahead.' Theories are very unreliable, we want plain common sense facts.

GROWING BARTLETT'S ON QUINCE

With the exception of the last paragraph the following appeared in the California "Fruit Grower." The last paragraph is from Ellwanger & Barry in reply to a letter sent them by AMERICAN FRUITS.—Editor.

A couple of weeks ago an article appeared in California Fruit Grower containing some remarks of Professor R. E. Smith of the State Agricultural College to the effect that Bartlett pears will not succeed on quince root unless double-worked. This question is one of some considerable importance, and as we find contrary views on the matter, think it well worth while to print such information and experience on this question as has come to us during the week. Opposing the statement made by Professor Smith, we are in receipt of a communication from Leonard Coates of Morganhill, which follows:
Editor California Fruit Grower:

Morganhill, Nov. 4.—Not to be captious or over-critical, the remark in your journal of Prof. Ralph E. Smith that "Bartlett pears will not succeed on quince unless double-worked" is hardly correct. So eminent a firm as Ellwanger & Barry of Rochester, N. Y., have propagated Bartlett on quince for half a century, so have many others. I grew them in Napa and know of trees there that were planted over forty years ago. They should be planted rather deep, so that the point of union is well covered.

We are planting some here now in orchard form.

Leonard Coates.

Being advised that so good an authority on matters horticultural as Mr. Coates took exception to his statements, Professor Smith writes us on the subject, and we quote his view as follows:
Editor California Fruit Grower:

Whittier, Nov. 11.—Regarding the matter of Bartlett pear on quince root, I would say that if Mr. Coates has seen and is growing trees of this combination I certainly have no desire to dispute the point.

(Continued on page 22)

HORTICULTURAL MEETINGS

Continued from page 12

The first address of the afternoon session was by Professor U. P. Hedrick of the Geneva Experiment Station, on "Tillage versus The Sod-Mulch." Professor Hedrick is an advocate of the tillage system of culture in orchards claiming it to be superior to the sod-mulch method by which the grass in orchards is allowed to grow to considerable height and is then cut down and left lying on the ground, forming a mulch which is advocated by many people as being beneficial to the apple trees.

M. C. Burritt, of Hilton, a member of the senior class of the Cornell College of Agriculture, read a paper on "Co-operation in Packing and Marketing of Orchard Fruits." Mr. Burritt based the paper on extensive research and visits to co-operative growers' associations in Ontario, Canada, and in California. He spoke first of the fact that it is co-operation that makes it possible for western fruit growers to send their products 2,000 miles to eastern markets and to command a higher price in those markets than do our own orchard products. He pointed out that the organization of fruit growers is not for the purpose of tyrannizing over the consumer by increasing the selling prices, but for the purpose of cheapening the cost of production.

The first address of the evening session was by Professor P. J. Parrott, of the Geneva Station. He spoke on "Fruit Insects." He said that last summer would be long remembered for the difficulty the growers had had with plant lice. He said that nothing new had developed in remedies, the soap wash and home made emulsions still being considered the best means of protecting the trees. He reported progress in the extermination of the San Jose scale, but urged the growers to keep on with the spraying and sulphur washes even though the trees appeared to be free from the pests. He gave interesting reports of the experiments of his station with the pests and gave figures showing the sulphur wash to be the cheapest means of extermination. His lecture was illustrated by stereopticon and several pictures showed the various insect pests at work on the buds, emphasizing the need for early spraying before the insects can curl themselves up in the leaves for protection.

Professor Howard E. Eaton, of Canandaigua, gave a very interesting talk on birds, illustrated by stereopticon. He pointed out that birds are a great help to the farmer by their work in destroying insect pests. The pictures were especially good, showing the nests of birds, their young and their habits. It was a very entertaining exhibition of "camera hunting." Professor Eaton, although an enthusiastic lover of birds, gave no cause for fear of his being a nature "fakir."

At the second day's sessions the attendance was as large as on the opening day, very few members having left for their homes. The first lecture of the session was by Professor Lowell B. Judson of Cornell

University, who discussed methods of packing apples for shipment and illustrated his talk by using a packing table, boxes and crates on the stage. It was an interesting feature of the programme. This was followed by a members' hour, conducted by President George Powell of the State Agricultural Society.

In this hour many subjects of interest to fruit growers were discussed. The most interesting theme related to the condemnation of orchards in which San Jose scale is prevalent and the owner of which refuses to adopt any methods for stopping the plague. The question was brought up by a grower whose orchards adjoin such a neglected piece of property. The consensus of opinion was that condemnation proceedings were not legal under such circumstances. One speaker remarked that in Oregon an orchardist who refuses to spray for the San Jose scale is forced to by the state authorities.

S. H. Fulton, of Sleepy Creek, W. Va., read a paper on "Planting and Caring for a Peach Orchard." W. W. Farnsworth of Waterville, O., discussed "Small Fruit Culture," and emphasized the fact that the site for such culture should be higher than the surrounding country so that the colder air may drift away to lower levels.

The first paper of the afternoon session was by George T. Powell, of Ghent, who discussed "Dwarf Apple Trees, Their Culture and Possibilities." He illustrated his lecture by a number of very helpful charts, and as his paper was based on practical experience it proved one of the most interesting of the session.

Mr. Powell advocated the checking of the growth of standard trees by a summer pruning in July. This, he explained, checks the growth and instead of allowing the trees to be useful only for cord wood makes them bear much fruit. This method also makes the trees begin to bear earlier, he said, he having gathered thirty apples from a three-year-old tree.

The remainder of the session was given over to the question box and a wide range of subjects was covered by this method of discussion. J. S. Woodward, of Lockport, spoke briefly of the growth of the association. He told of some of the early meetings in the top of the old Court House when twenty in attendance was considered good. Then he said the association grew to fifty and the members were very happy, but "Brother Hall" kept wanting to grow. Mr. Woodward concluded by saying:

"Now the membership is over 1,000 and what do you think, Brother Hall 'ain't satisfied yet. I am glad this year to see in attendance more young men than ever before. Our hope is in the boys of our farms, God bless them."

One of the interesting points brought up by the question box was the tendency of the foreign markets toward American apples. One man with experience said that London wants red cheeked apples of a medium size, while Liverpool likes great

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The Parisians don't want a red apple; they prefer a russet and the Roxbury Russet is the best seller in Paris. The Germans want apples that are green in color, red ones having very little sale in the Kaiser's domain.

Samuel Frazer, of Geneseo, answered the question on gooseberries by saying that until American horticulturists experiment more it will be impossible to find a gooseberry that will not be subject to mildew. He explained that certain bushes are better for certain soil and climate conditions and cited the way the English reach their success in this line. He said that in every village in Lancashire there is an annual gooseberry show and the farmers are constantly experimenting to see who can carry off prizes.

The session closed with the report of the committee on resolutions. The first resolution had to do with soil improvement. It pointed out that soil improvement is closely related to the social problem of people leaving farms to go to cities and the resolution asked for more discussion of this important subject at next year's meeting.

Praise for the work of the Geneva State Experiment Station and the Cornell Agricultural College was embodied in the second resolution, which stated how much the farmers appreciated the benefits of these institutions. The resolution pledged to these institutions all the support possible in the Legislature so that more liberal appropriations may be made to them. The resolution thanked the committee in charge of the State Fair exhibit, the "unselfish devotion" of President Barry, and the "untiring labors" of Secretary Hall in building up and strengthening the society. The closing resolution spoke of the large attendance of young men at the convention and characterized it as a "hopeful sign of the times."

NEW YORK FRUIT PRODUCERS

There was a large attendance at the annual session of the Western New York Evaporated Fruit Growers' Association, which was held in Rochester, N. Y., January 10-11. The first and most important action taken by this association was the changing of its name to the New York Fruit Producers' Association.

The programme of the first day's session included for the morning the address by the president, E. W. Catchpole, of North Rose, N. Y., and the delivery of reports by the officers and executive committees. In the afternoon Professor G. W. Cavanagh, of Ithaca, gave an address on "The Moisture of Evaporated Apples." This was followed by an address on "Utilizing the Poorer Grades of Apples," by Professor S. A. Beach, of the Iowa State College. In the evening Professor L. A. Corbett of the Bureau of Plant Industry, in the Department of Agriculture at Washington,

spoke on "The Evaporator as a Safeguard to the Fruit Trade." "Orchard Sods and Their Effect upon the Character and Product of Fruit," was the opening address on the morning of the second day. It was delivered by H. J. Wilder of Washington. Following Mr. Wilder, Professor John Craig, of Cornell University, talked at length on "Co-Operation," which he said is a remedy for many ills. He recommended co-operation by representation, rather than the democratic form in which every man has a say. The democratic form he holds to be impracticable. He described the methods of co-operation employed in the West and their success. New York apples, he said, are as good as any raised in the country, and the reason the Western product is more widely known is because the growers in the West have better methods of marketing their fruit.

Mr. Barry, of Ellwanger & Barry, said that New York produces as good apples as come from the West. He said very frankly, however, that many growers of this state might make great improvements.

"They do not wish to cultivate, to fertilize and prune properly an orchard," he said, "and still they expect it to bear well and make money for them. If they did attend to it as diligently as they attend to crops and vegetables sown and grown, the fruit of this district as a whole would equal that of any other, for I believe that we have apples here that can beat any in the world."

All the officers were re-elected at the afternoon session. They are: President, E. W. Catchpole, North Rose; vice-presidents, A. L. Hatch, Walworth, Olin Jolly, Sodus, Royal Wilson, Williamson, Fred Wooster, Ontario; secretary, L. J. Sweezey, Marion; treasurer, Addison Ward, North Rose.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA

The programme of the Southern Minnesota Horticultural Society, which met at Albert Lea, January 14th and 15th, included the following addresses and discussions:

Introductory address by President A. W. Masee; report of delegate from State Society, C. L. Luce, Albert Lea, Minn.; general subject, "Practical Orcharding;" "Apple Orchard in Fillmore County," O. W. Moore, Spring Valley, Minn.; "Top-Grafting Apple Trees," C. M. Jensen, Albert Lea, Minn.; "Observations of Fruit Raising in the Older States," C. H. Farnsworth, Albert Lea, Minn.; "Some Orchards in Worth County," O. N. Kjerland, Northwood, Ia.; "The Outlook," Charles F. Gardner, Osage, Ia.; "Our Neglected Small Fruit Industries," Hon. H. H. Dunn, Albert Lea, Minn.; general subject, "Windbreak and Ornamental Planting;" "Horticulture in Northeast Iowa," delegate from Northeastern Iowa Horticultural Society, E. Blakeman, Decorah, Ia.; "Re-Forestation," Christian Bertelsen, Albert Lea, Minn.; "Care of Nursery

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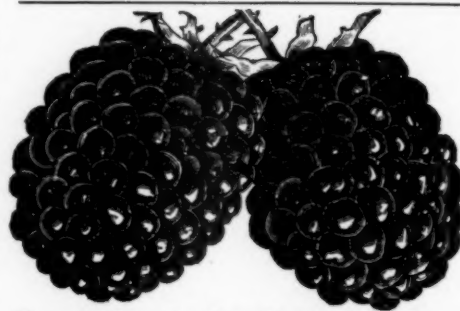
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Stock in Transit from Nursery to Planter," D. M. Mitchell, Owatonna, Minn.; "Evergreens, Their Variety and Care," Jens A. Jensen, Rose Creek, Minn.; "The Nursery Salesman," A. J. Hoyne, Albert Lea, Minn.; general subject, "Small Fruits and Seedlings," "The Growing of Grapes," R. C. Wedge, Albert Lea, Minn.; "Seedlings," L. W. Prosser, Le Roy, Minn.; "The Growing of Small Fruits," J. M. Lindsay, Austin, Minn.; "My Experience with a Hot Bed," E. C. Frost, Albert Lea, Minn.

THE PENINSULA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

At the twenty-first annual meeting of the Peninsula Horticultural Society in Salisbury, Md., January 14-16, James T. Shallcross, Middletown, Del., was elected president; W. Irving Walker, Chestertown, Md., vice-president, and Wesley Webb, Dover, secretary and treasurer. There was a good exhibit of fruit made by the State Horticultural Society of Maryland, and E. H. Bancroft & Son, of Camden, Del. J. G. Harrison & Sons, of Berlin, Md., had a fine display of well-grown and clean nursery stock, especially of pear, apple and peach trees. The sessions were devoted very largely to the discussion of practical fruit and vegetable production, but some business matters were considered, and resolutions were adopted favoring the formation of a Board of Trade for the Delaware-Chesapeake peninsula; in favor of a permanent committee on transportation who shall hear all complaints and grievances and lack of facilities and present them to the transportation companies for adjustment, and for a committee to prepare a pamphlet describing the resources and advantages of the peninsula as a fruit-growing and market gardening section. More than usual attention was given to apple culture. Senator Dunlap, of Illinois, made a practical address on the subject and S. H. Derby, of Delaware, made a special report of what has been done in Delaware and Maryland in the last few years. Peaches, pears, plums, grapes and other small fruits, and vegetables were all considered by practical men. The insects and fungus diseases were treated by experts, and a whole morning was devoted to spraying. The soluble oils have done good service in this region, and Professor Penny, of the Delaware Experiment Station, has developed an oil preparation that is as effective as any on the market and can be made by any farmer at a cost of about 15 cents per gallon.

An afternoon was devoted to horticultural education, with addresses by Professor Waugh, of Massachusetts, H. W. Collingwood, of New York, and by Professor Close and President Silvester, of Maryland.

Professor Close took up the question of nut culture and exhibited specimens of pecans, walnuts and chestnuts, and ex-

pressed the belief that these nuts can be grown here on a commercial scale at a profit.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The editor of AMERICAN FRUITS takes this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of six fine apples from W. P. Stark, of the Stark Brothers' Nursery Co., Louisiana, Mo. The six were made up of two each of Winesap, Delicious and Black Ben Davis. All were large, fine tasting fruit. The editor photographed them and a reproduction will be published in the next issue.

FINANCIAL FLURRY AND PRICES

In reply to an inquiry as to the effect of the financial flurry on spring prices, addressed to E. M. Sherman, proprietor of the Sherman Nursery Company, of Charles City, Ia., we have received the following reply:

"I would say that I think the general effect of the financial flurry has been to lower the prices of all classes of commodities, nursery stock included.

"In some sections the result of the panic has been to stop trade entirely; in other sections to reduce the sales; and in all sections we think it has materially interfered with the business. Some firms who are lightly capitalized have found it practically impossible to secure funds to conduct their canvass. This lessening of sales in a retail way will undoubtedly lessen the demand for stock at wholesale and consequently the lessening of the demand will have a tendency to lower the price.

MRS. LYDIA B. MANNING

Mrs. Lydia B. Manning, wife of the late Jacob W. Manning, of Reading, Mass., died January 9, 1908. Mr. J. W. Manning will be remembered as one of the nurserymen who attended the conventions of the American Association of Nurserymen for many years, and Mrs. Manning accompanied him on several occasions.

NO TARIFF ACTION

On January 13th AMERICAN FRUITS addressed an inquiry to Irving Rouse, chairman, asking if the Tariff Committee of the American Association would have an extended report to make at the Milwaukee convention. In reply Mr. Rouse states:

"In September last I was informed by Congressman Payne that in his opinion the present tariff act would be modified at the coming session of Congress. Accordingly, my committee was called together in October and preliminary steps taken, looking to a remodeling of the tariff. On my return from Europe I wrote Mr. Payne, thinking that the changed financial con-

dition would result in no action being taken by the present Congress. He assures me positively no such action will be taken this season, so that our tariff committee will, as usual, have no report."

A letter received from President Hill relative to the same subject also calls attention to the financial situation. The additional excitement of an approaching political campaign he thinks will sidetrack any action on tariff until the next session.

G. A. Tracey, of Watertown, South Dakota, and president of the Horticultural Society of his state, represented his association at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Society held at St. Paul during the first week in December.

Strawberry Plants

Plants are scarce this Spring; now is the time to place your order.

I make a specialty of furnishing plants to nurserymen. Send in your wants to-day.

H. W. HENRY, La Porte, Ind.

BE A RAILROAD MAN
Firemen and Brakemen
Earn from \$100 to \$185
a month. Graduate of
this school in great de-
mand. Actual railway
officials teach you by
mail during your spare time,
at small cost. Free catalog, etc.
The Wenthe Railway Correspondence School,
Box 26, Freeport, Ill.

FOR SALE A block of good dividend paying stock in retail nursery. Gilt edge investment that will double in short time.

BOX 125 SHERMANVILLE, PA

PEACH SEED
We have a limited supply of natural Virginia Seed of 1907 that we can offer you at a reasonable price also 1906 Crop.
MILTON SEED CO. 723 S. Milton Ave. BALTIMORE, MD.

JAS. M. KENNEDY, Dansville, N. Y. Established 1876

I offer for Fall and Spring
Standard Pear 2 yrs., Bartlett and Seckel and other varieties. Dwarf Pear 2 yrs., general list. Plum on Plum 2 yrs., European and Japanese. Cherry 2 yrs., Sweets and Sours. Apple 2 yrs., budded, general list. Quince 1 and 2 yrs., Champion, Bourgart and Angers.

All stock free from San Jose Scale and prices as low as the lowest for first-class stock.

Wanted To know how much Moss you will require the coming year, and let us book your order now. Many nurserymen went without this necessary article this spring. There wasn't any. Let us take care of you.

Z. K. JEWETT & CO., Sparta, Wis.

Grape Roots That Grow Increase in Acreage and Varieties

We make a specialty of growing Grape Roots. Making strong grades and prompt shipments. We have heavy stock for Nurserymen's retail trade. Light stock and cuttings for nursery row. Write for special prices. Correspondence and inspection of stock invited.

FOSTER & GRIFFITH, Fredonia, N. Y.

Black Locust

Hardy Catalpa, Russian Mulberry, Honey Locust and Osage seedlings by the thousand or car lots. Get our prices before placing your orders.

C. M. HURLBURT Mgr. FAIRBURY, NEB.

OUR SPECIALTY

Burbanks Wonderful Winter Rhubarb

Plant any time from September till May. Headquarters for California Fruits and Berries. Write for quotations on your needs.

Peach Seed in Car Lots

WAGNER'S NURSERY, Pasadena, Cal.

RHODES DOUBLE CUT PRUNING SHEAR
THE only pruner made that cuts from both sides of the limb and does not bruise the bark. Made in all styles and sizes. We pay Express charges on all orders. Write for circular and prices.
Pat'd June 2, 1903.
RHODES
RHODES MFG. CO., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.
Dept. H

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NEWS NOTES FOR NURSERYMEN

W. M. Beltty is the secretary of a land and fruit company recently incorporated at Alexandria, Virginia.

Selma, Cal., persons have purchased 500 acres near Orsi, Cal., and will plant the entire tract to orange trees.

Hugh Warring has bought a tract of land near Ventura, Cal., and will plant forty acres to lemon trees next year.

Persons whose names have not yet been made public have bought twelve acres of land at Ashland, Wis., and will establish a nursery there.

A. C. Dauphiny is one of the directors of the Southern Humboldt Orchard, Fruit and Vineyard company, incorporated for \$7,500 at Eureka, Cal.

Chester A. Parvin, Portland, Oregon, is the representative of a company that has purchased 300 acres of land in Linn county of that state. The company will plant 200 acres to fruit trees this year and 100 acres next year.

F. E. Dunn, A. C. Woodcock, C. S. Williams and George A. Dorris, all of Eugene, Oregon, have purchased a 200-acre farm and will plant Royal Ann cherries.

A. Mr. Ingalls, of North Yakima, Wash., has purchased 75,000 trees from the Brown Nursery company which he is preparing to sell to fruit growers in that section.

The Capital City Nursery company, of Salem, Oregon, report the sale of 60,000 apple and peach trees to a fruit association with headquarters at Ellensburg, Wash.

H. Bellwood, recently went to Quinlan, Okla., where he supervised the distribution of thousands of fruit trees bought by farmers in that vicinity from Ottawa, Kan., nurseries.

H. M. Seekatz and Frank Teager are planning the establishment of a nursery at Leaf River, Minn. Mr. Seekatz was formerly with the Gateway Nursery company of Iowa.

Amos W. Snyder of Mawr Glen, Pa., says that he grafted a Fallwater to an ordinary apple tree and the fruit that resulted had a much better flavor than the true Fallwater.

Marshall Brothers, nurserymen, of Arlington, Neb., report that they are having great success with the Windsor Chief apple on which they won the highest awards at an exhibition in Paris.

Growers of peaches in western Michigan have been warned by the state inspectors that yellows have put in an appearance and the destruction of about 300 peach trees will be ordered.

E. F. Blaine, manager Washington Irrigation company, has purchased 12,000 apple trees from the Sunnyside, Wash., Nursery company. The nursery company has obtained seven tons of peach pits for next season's planting.

For 500 barrels of fruit taken from a four acre apple orchard owned by W. C. Whitacre, of Winchester, Va., a Chicago commission merchant paid \$2,500. The orchard is thirteen years old.

The Pacific Fruit Express, an adjunct of the Harriman railroads, has recently purchased 6,600 refrigerator cars at a cost of \$13,000,000. The cars will be used in handling California fruits.

A. M. McFadden, of Victoria, Texas, will plant 1,000 orange trees.

Horticulturists in Southwest Missouri and Northern Arkansas are about to organize a society for that section.

The Iowa State Horticultural Society was represented at the annual meeting of the Minnesota Society at St. Paul.

The Willis Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan., have just remodeled their office and completed a large addition to their packing house.

H. J. Baldwin, of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, represented his society at the annual meeting of the Northeastern Iowa Society held at Independence, Iowa, in November.

A grower at Central Point, Oregon reports that a pear orchard of sixteen acres gave him a yield this year which marketed for \$20,000, and still some people would rather work for \$15.00 a week in a crowded city.

W. H. Moore, E. A. Henby and J. R. Canfield are the directors of the Indianapolis Forest and Nursery Company recently incorporated at Indianapolis, Ind. The company is capitalized at \$20,000.

The semi-annual meeting of the Missouri State Board of Horticulture was held at Columbia, Mo., December 2, 3, 4 and 5. The programme was made up of reports and interesting addresses on horticultural subjects.

State Zoologist Surface, of Pennsylvania, is about to make a spraying campaign. He will visit different sections of the state and give demonstrations.

V. Z. Reed, of Colorado Springs, has purchased 1,000 acres of land in Grand Valley, two miles from Loma, in that state and will plant it to fruit trees. The purchase price is said to have been \$200,000.

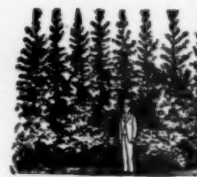
WISCONSIN

The annual meeting of the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society will be held in Madison, February 4-6. The horticulturists offer a programme that cannot fail to be of interest to fruit growers and nurserymen. Prominent nurserymen from the Middle West are expected to be present. For information and programme address Secretary, Madison, Wis.

CRUDE OIL

Crude oil is one of the chief ingredients used for making the "soluble oil" for use in connection with the "emulsifier" in preparation of a spraying mixture. The product of the Derrick Oil Company of Titusville was expressly mentioned in the bulletin of the Connecticut Agricultural Station at Storrs, Conn., published by us last month, and we take pleasure in directing attention to their announcement in this issue.

Gentlemen—Enclosed find P. O. Order \$1.00 to pay my subscription to Jan. 1, 1909. Would as soon think of running the nursery business without stamps as without AMERICAN FRUITS.—C. W. Carman, Proprietor of Laurence Nurseries, Laurence, Kans.



EVERGREENS:
Largest stock in America, including Colorado Blue Spruce and Douglas Spruce of Colorado. Also Ornamental, Shade and Forest Trees, Tree Seeds, Etc.
R. DOUGLAS' SONS
Waukegan, Ill.

We Deal Exclusively in Peach Seed

If you want immediate delivery or spring planting write us for samples and prices. P. O. address, Box 451. Long Distance phone 4382 St. Paul.

W. W. Wittman, 117 Hanover St.
Established 1859 BALTIMORE, MD.

George H. Whiting Nurseries

A general stock of Hardy Northwestern Varieties that will succeed anywhere. It will pay you to get my Free Descriptive Catalogue. It is accurate, concise and original, and based upon 25 years' experience in South Dakota. The best of its kind in the Northwest to-day.

Geo. H. Whiting, Prop., Lock Box 1108, Yankton, S. Dak

The Simplex Tree Baler

Does the Work. Price \$16.00

It is now working in fourteen states.

Also Fruit and Shade Trees, Evergreens, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses, Peonies, Gladiolus, Cannas and Dahlia Roots.

L. F. DITTELMANN, Box 227, Belleville, Ills.

Over 1,000,000 Trees

Write us for prices on Apple, Cherry, Peach, Pear, Plum, etc.

Send us a list of your wants and we will make you special prices on the whole.

Nurseries at Carrollton and Jerseyville, Ill.

John A. Cannedy N. & O. Co., Carrollton, Ill.

Graves Peach

An Early Yellow Freestone Ripening a week before Crawford's Early. Trees from the originator have seal attached. Prices free.

ORIGINATOR

W. I. GRAVES, PAINESVILLE, OHIO

RAFFIA RED STAR BRAND

The Nurseryman's grade in long white strong strands in braided hanks. Stock always on hand. About quality ask your neighbor. About price ask us.

McHUTCHISON & CO.
17 Murray St. NEW YORK CITY

Pecan Seedlings

One year, 8 to 10 inches; from very prolific strains, large paper shell, California grown. Ask for Prices. Express prepaid.

Pistachio Nut

(for Arizona, New Mexico, California and the Southwest.) Strong seedlings, from California grown seed. Ask for Prices. Express prepaid.

Both ready in November.

Leonard Coates Nursery Co. Inc.,

MORGANHILL, Santa Clara Co., CALIFORNIA

Black Locust Seedlings

We have still on hand an excellent lot of well matured and well rooted Black Locust seedlings at favorable prices either in single thousand or in car lots, also a light stock of Mulberry Osage and Honey Locust.

Catalpa Seedlings sold

J. A. GAGE Beatrice, Neb.

The Tennessee Wholesale Nurseries WINCHESTER, TENN.

I offer for the Fall and Spring, full line of Nursery stock including Apple, Pear, Cherry and Peach. I make a specialty of carload lots of peach. The most complete line of peach in the country. Try me.

J. C. HALE, Prop.

Knox Nurseries

Cherry Trees—From Vincennes, Indiana.

Pecan Trees—Paper shell sorts from our branch nursery in Monticello, Florida.

H. M. SIMPSON & SONS, Props.
Vincennes Ind.

WOOD LABELS

—Of All Kinds for—
NURSERYMEN and FLORISTS

The Benjamin Chase Co., 11 Mill St., Derry, N. H.

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WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF NURSEYMEN

(Continued from 7)

was by some strenuously advocated; by others a conservative view was held. It was gathered that a great deal of loss had followed fumigation, hence the dipping process was especially favored by those who had tried it. Mr. Weber gave an interesting statement of the merits of soluble oil, giving many instances of its use and complete success as a dip or spray, no resultant harm following as at times with fumigation.

"Has the Money Panic Affected the Fall Collections of the Retailer and in What Territory to the Greatest Extent?" Messrs. F. H. Stannard, Stark and others said it was discernible, but had not been felt seriously. "To What Extent Will a Refrigerator Car Withstand Frost," by D. S. Lake. By motion of W. P. Stark, Mr. Lake's paper with a special article on loading trees in cars will be embodied in circular form.

J. W. Hill urged on the part of the West an increased exhibit at the next national convention.

The foregoing is only a part of the topics and discussions which occupied the two days of four sessions, adjournment one hour for lunch the last day and then again at work vigorously until late in the afternoon. Final adjournment was forced by many having to meet engagements.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were adopted:

By A. C. Griesa—

That the action of the association taken in 1904 regarding the advertising of no prices in newspapers is the sentiment of the association at this time and that the co-operation of the papers in this regard be commended.

By E. S. Welch—

That the Western Association of Nurserymen in convention assembled at Kansas City, Mo., on December 17, 18, 1907, do respectfully ask of the executive committee of the American Association of Nurserymen that they request the legislative committee to at once make arrangements and test the law of Wyoming as it refers to nurserymen.

By E. P. Bernardin—

That it is the sense of this association in convention assembled that we urge upon the legislative committee of the American Association of Nurserymen the prompt testing of the South Dakota law by the immediate arrest of a salesman and the pushing of the suit to a speedy end that no compromise be accepted but the law fully tested and that our western representative be instructed to take this action at once.

FINAL RESOLUTIONS

We, your committee on resolutions, beg to report as follows:

First that we extend to the press and especially to AMERICAN FRUITS, National Nurseryman and "The Fruit Grower" our thanks

for the many courtesies extended that have materially assisted this association.

That we extend a vote of thanks to the management of the Coates house for the many courtesies accorded us while their guests.

That we thank all the members who have contributed to make this meeting a success and especially so to those who have come long distances, thereby losing a great deal of valuable time and spending considerable money as well.

That we recognize this to have been one of the most interesting and valuable meetings ever held by this association and ask the hearty co-operation of all members to make a personal effort to see that all future meetings are as well attended and made as profitable to its members.

That we realize it to be the duty of the members of this association to attend all horticultural society meetings and see that they are conducted in a proper manner and that no reports are made or printed that are antagonistic to the nurserymen.

Respectfully submitted,
E. P. Bernardin,
W. P. Stark,
E. S. Welch.

COMMENT AND DISCUSSION

(Continued from page 16)

My authority for stating that such trees are not successful was that of two large Santa Clara valley growers who have had considerable experience with dwarf pear trees. They have both told me very positively that the Bartlett according to their experience would not succeed on quince root. If I am not very much mistaken I had the same statement from an experienced Fresno man with whom I have frequently discussed the possibilities of dwarf pears in California. If it is true, however, that such a tree as this can be grown successfully, the fact is worth knowing, as I am sure that the general impression at the present is to the contrary.

The statement that the trees on quince roots must be planted rather deep so that the point of union is well covered would rather counteract the reason for growing the trees in this manner as regards pear blight. If a portion of the Bartlett trunk is buried under ground, I see no reason why it would not take root or send up suckers and thus furnish a place for butt infection in the Bartlett stock, which is just what we are trying to avoid.

Ralph E. Smith.

Editor AMERICAN FRUITS:

In reply to your letter, our experience with the Bartlett pear on quince is that the bud does not unite well with the stock, hence is not propagated largely by nurserymen. We believe this difficulty might be obviated if the trees were double-worked.

Yours truly,

Ellwanger & Barry.

PERSONALS

John C. Chase, of the Benjamin Chase Co., the well-known label manufacturers, of Derry, N. H., attended the dinner of the Retail Nurserymen's Association, and sessions of the Western New York Horticultural Society held in Rochester last month.

Among out-of-town nurserymen who visited Rochester last month were: J. H. Dayton, Painesville, O.; Geo. S. Josselyn, Fredonia, N. Y.; William Ilgenfritz, Monroe, Mich.; Theodore J. Smith and D. H. Henry, Geneva, N. Y.; D. Z. Morris and E. C. Morris, Brown's Nurseries, Canada; J. M. Pitkin, Geo. C. Perkins and Mr. Stuart of C. W. Stuart & Co., Newark, N. Y., and Mr. Rice of Rice Bros. Co., Geneva, N. Y.

CONDITIONS IN KANSAS

The general condition of fruit buds in January, 1907, were extra good. The spring was very promising, as every fruit tree and vine were full of bloom. Never was there such a crop of fruit set of all varieties of every kind. But alas; it began freezing the latter part of May when cherries were the size of peas; apples, apricots, peaches and plums were the size of bird's eggs. The freezing continued until the fruit was killed and the vegetable gardens were gone, even the twigs and small limbs of the forest trees were killed. Yet we had some fruit. A few apples, a fourth of a crop of wild goose plums, 25 per cent. of a crop of blackberries, dewberries, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries and about 15 per cent. of grapes.

There being no fruit to speak of there was no rat rust or fungus diseases this season. With the amount of rat rust, fungus and insect pests of the season of 1906, the writer of this believes that so complete a failure as was the past season was a blessing in disguise, as most fruit trees were full of rotten fruit of 1906, yet remaining on the trees. Spraying is not practiced as it should be, except by a few of our best orchardists. With them it is a success. Insect eating birds are increasing when protected. Mocking birds, doves, quail and other birds are quite plentiful. Red birds are coming in. The amount of fruit destroyed by birds is very small compared with the amount of good they do.

Tree planting is at a standstill. In some places orchards are being neglected and even some are digging up young orchards just coming into bearing.

People are not taking the interest in orcharding or horticulture as they once did. This means more profit to the man that properly cares for his fruit. Fruit trees and vines have gone into winter quarters in the best of condition. The planting of forest trees is very great. More catalpa is being planted than ever before, as well as black locust and mulberry.

The above is the report of C. A. Blackmore, Sharon, Kansas, for the Seventh Congressional District of the State and read at the meeting of the State Society at Topeka, December 26-28.—Editor.



Nursery 'Nives

Hand Forged; Razor Steel; Guaranteed. These cuts show two of our **Grafting Knives**, in use in almost every nursery in the United States.

No. 1 sample by mail, 25c; 6 for \$1.25.
No. 2 sample by mail, 20c; 6 for \$1.00.

Nursery Pruner, 50c. Pocket Pruner, 60c.



**Budding Knife, 25c.
Pocket Budder, 35c.**

Send for 12-page Special
Nursery Catalogue.

MAHER & GROSH CO.

92 ADAMS STREET, TOLEDO, OHIO

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"AN ECONOMIC STUDY OF FIELD MICE"

(Biological Survey—Bulletin No. 31, U. S. Dept. Agriculture)

(Continued from last month)

In this neglected orchard field mice—the prairie vole—had found a congenial home. Already abundant in 1902, they bred plentifully in the open fall of that year and in the early warm spring of 1903. The ensuing moist summer also was favorable for continued reproduction, and by the fall of 1903 they were present in hordes. All the orchards of the neighborhood—a comparatively level upland prairie—had been neglected and all were invaded by mice; but the one above mentioned was the largest and most neglected, and therefore it suffered most severely. By December 18, the date of my first visit, mice had wholly or partially girdled at the surface of the ground fully 5,000 apple trees and had denuded of bark many of the low branches. The owners of the orchard, thinking that none of the trees could survive the injuries, then estimated their loss at from \$25,000 to \$30,000.

Examination showed that the ground everywhere was honeycombed by mouse burrows and tunnels to a depth of 3 or 4 inches, and that the surface was almost covered by a network of runways of the prairie vole. Upon digging into the burrows at the base of apple trees I found many twigs, 4 to 6 inches long, that had been entirely stripped of bark and laid lying in little piles. I had no difficulty in finding where the twigs had been severed from low-growing branches and the tips of sprouts, and in distinguishing, by the smaller tooth marks, the cutting done by mice from that done by rabbits. Whether the twigs had been first stored and afterwards fed upon in cold weather I was unable to determine, for I found none with bark remaining upon them. Probably they were carried to the burrows merely for leisurely but immediate consumption.

Contrary to the usual habits of voles in our Northern States, this injury had been done during mild weather. Up to December 18 the season had been warm and open. No snow lay on the ground for more than twenty-four hours. Ordinary food, such as grass, seeds, and grain, was abundant, so that the only explanation for the injury to trees seems to be the vast numbers of voles present and their preference for a partial diet of bark.

Voies, however, were not the only animals abundant in the orchard. Rabbits, both cottontails and jacks, were there in great numbers, and already had begun to eat the bark on the trunks of some of the trees and on the low limbs, and to cut the tips of branches and sprouts within their reach. Later, when cold weather set in and snow covered the ground, they also seriously damaged the trees.

White-footed mice (*Peromyscus michiganensis*) were especially numerous, but stomach examinations of individuals captured revealed no evidence that they had eaten bark of trees. Skunks, short-eared owls, and marsh hawks were common, no doubt attracted to the vicinity by the abundance of mice. From the large number of partly devoured dead mice found in the burrows during poisoning operations, I had reason to think that shrews (*Blarina brevicauda*) also were abundant.

State or province	Number of circulars sent.	Number of replies received.	Mice abundant.	Mice not abundant.	Mice absent.	Damages by mice serious.	Damages not serious.	Damages done.	Number who make estimates.	Total of damage estimates.
Maine.....	8	4	2	2	1	2	1	1	2	\$ 125
New Hampshire.....	11	1	1	1	1	4	3	3	12	100
Vermont.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	865
Massachusetts.....	40	23	11	12	3	7	10	6	7	400
Rhode Island.....	6	4	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	8,275
Connecticut.....	22	11	7	4	4	3	6	2	4	750
New York.....	85	34	24	9	1	20	7	16	4	3,100
New Jersey.....	23	12	6	6	5	3	8	1	15	35
Pennsylvania.....	37	27	22	5	3	13	11	5	1	75
Delaware.....	10	3	3	3	3	3	2	5	2	360
Maryland.....	20	12	6	6	4	3	3	3	1	700
Virginia.....	12	3	4	2	4	3	3	4	1	4,800
West Virginia.....	9	6	2	4	1	1	1	3	1	1,400
North Carolina.....	16	10	6	4	4	4	2	4	1	6,825
South Carolina.....	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4,685
Georgia.....	16	8	5	2	6	1	1	7	1	2,500
Florida.....	22	9	a 3	5	4	1	1	5	1	4,150
Alabama.....	9	3	2	5	1	1	1	3	1	57,400
Mississippi.....	18	7	2	15	11	2	12	6	5	350
Tennessee.....	30	18	3	13	8	7	8	4	5	1,400
Kentucky.....	51	24	13	11	6	6	4	3	6	6,825
Ohio.....	40	20	7	13	5	12	9	7	12	4,800
Indiana.....	56	29	10	8	2	14	7	8	4	5
Illinois.....	43	19	13	6	4	6	4	3	6	6,825
Michigan.....	28	13	9	4	1	13	8	1	13	4,685
Wisconsin.....	27	22	17	5	16	7	3	4	2,500	
Minnesota.....	49	26	16	9	13	4	8	7	4,150	
Iowa.....	38	25	16	9	2	13	4	5	1	500
Missouri.....	16	7	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
Arkansas.....	10	6	a 3	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
Louisiana.....	18	10	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Texas.....	14	6	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oklahoma.....	5	3	12	15	10	8	9	10	9	57,400
Indian Territory.....	40	27	12	13	6	7	7	7	3	350
Kansas.....	32	20	7	5	2	2	3	2	1	100
Nebraska.....	16	7	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	500
South Dakota.....	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
North Dakota.....	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Montana.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wyoming.....	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Colorado.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
New Mexico.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arizona.....	5	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Utah.....	0	0	2	3	5	1	1	8	1	1
Nevada.....	18	10	2	3	1	1	1	5	1	1
California.....	12	7	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Oregon.....	8	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Idaho.....	9	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Washington.....	17	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ontario.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Quebec.....	1,003	520	206	218	38	172	175	173	129	\$107,195

a Probably not *Microtus*

Of course living voles helped to devour the dead.

Previous to my visit a force of men and boys had been employed in painting the trunks of the trees with a wash composed of soap, crude carbolic acid, and water. The efficacy of this wash as a preventive of attacks of mice or rabbits did not extend beyond a period of forty-eight hours.

On the evening of my arrival I placed wheat poisoned with strychnine at the base of about 50 apple trees. On the next morning a large number of dead voles and white-footed mice were found. So favorably were the owners of the orchard impressed by the result that a force of men was employed to distribute poisoned grain throughout the orchard.

The poisoning operations in this orchard occupied several weeks, and by January, 1904, the mice apparently had been exterminated. Rabbits, however, continued to give trouble, and the campaign against them was continued for some time longer, with final success.

As a treatment for the trees injured by mice, I recommended the immediate covering of the wounds by mounds of soil heaped up around the trunks. The plan was adopted with highly satisfactory results. New bark grew wherever the cambium layer was not eaten completely through, and a great majority of the trees recovered. Had their trunks been left exposed to the sun and winds of spring and summer most of them would have

died. The number of trees actually killed by mice was not very great, although the growth of many was seriously checked.

Although at first the damages from mice seemed far more extensive than those from rabbits, the ultimate losses from them probably were less. The wounds from rabbits were too high up to be successfully covered with soil, and no remedy other than wrapping with paper was tried.

The following winter, 1904-5, mice and rabbits were again abundant in the orchard, having come in from adjacent territory. The experiences of the preceding winter were repeated, except that cover for mice was less dense and the campaign against them began much earlier in the season.

During the two winters named, many other orchards throughout eastern Kansas were seriously injured by field mice. As a rule no preventive measures were used, and the total losses were enormous. Early in March, 1906, a circular letter of inquiry asking for information in regard to damages by field mice was sent to more than a thousand representative nurserymen and fruit growers in the United States and southern Canada. Up to April 10, 1906, replies returned number 520, of which a summary is presented in tabular form.

Some comments on the above table are necessary. In reporting the abundance of mice nearly all the replies refer to pres-

(Continued next month)

The Protumna

The Acme of Simplicity
in
Spraying Machines



Gas Sprayer

Most Practical Sprayer
for
Nursery Use

Effective Economical Light Durable

Write for Special Introductory Offer

AMERICAN HORTICULTURAL DISTRIBUTING CO.

Manufacturers of "Target Brand"

Box 704

MARTINSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

WE offer an exceptionally fine lot of **CHERRY** and **LEBERTA** Peach (JUNE BUDS) in small grades for orchard planting, also Standard **PEAR** and Japanese **PLUM**. We grow June Buds in large numbers, especially for the Pacific Coast varieties—Muir, Tuscan, Etc. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

FRASER NURSERY COMPANY

(INCORPORATED)

Huntsville, Alabama

Heikes-Huntsville-Trees



HUNTSVILLE WHOLESALE NURSERIES
HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

We offer for Fall of 1907 and Spring of 1908,
PEARS, PLUMS, CHERRIES, PEACHES, ROSES
PECANS, JAPANESE PERSIMMONS, FIGS and
MAGNOLIA GRANDIFOLIA in large quantities as usual.

Some Figures—It is estimated that there are imported
into the United States annually 5,000,000 pear seedlings
and 10,000,000 Mahaleb seedlings. Of these we plant
one-fifteenth of the Mahalebs and one-tenth of the pears.

SEE OUR PRICE LIST FOR PARTICULARS

WORLD'S FAIR—We were awarded a Grand Prize and a Gold Medal on our
exhibits at the World's Fair, St. Louis.

Address **W. F. HEIKES, Mgr., Huntsville, Ala.**

PEACH TREES

Our stock is the finest we have grown in the last 25 years, a large proportion 6 ft. and up and 5 to 6 ft. grades—nothing finer for retail trade. We have all the leading commercial sorts including a heavy stock of **Elberta**; also a large well assorted stock of **CHERRY**, handsome, well rooted, 1 yr. and 2-yr. **APPLE**, 1 yr. and 2-yr., **PEAR**—St'd and Dwarf, **PLUM**, **APRICOT**, **QUINCE**, **GRAPE**, **SMALL FRUITS**, **SEEDLINGS**, **SCIONS**, **ROOT GRAFTS**, **ORNAMENTAL TREES**, **SHRUBS** AND **CLIMBERS**, **ROSES**, Etc.

CAROLINA POPLAR in car loads—we can ship direct from Louisiana, Mo., Dansville, N. Y., Rockport, Ill. or Farmington, Ark.

Trade List for Spring now ready; send for it, or send us your want list for quotations.

STARK BROS. NURSERIES & ORCHARDS CO.

We offer the following

SEEDLINGS

Apple, Japan Kieffer and
French Pear, Mahaleb Seedlings

Write us about what grades you
can use. We can tell you something.

N. E. Copeland, Oakland, Kans.

R. C. PETERS & SONS

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W. M. Peters' Sons, Snow Hill, Md.

Bell Telephone connections in Office.

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OFFER FOR SPRING 1908

Peach and Apple Trees, all the Leading Varieties.
California Privet and Grape Vines.

Send in your List of Wants for Special Prices

TREES

Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Roses,
Shrubs, Etc.

Wholesale and retail.

Long list of varieties suitable to all sections.

Full line for Spring, 1908.

Dealers trade a specialty.

Peach Seed, California Privet.

Send Us Your List of Wants for Prices.

Franklin Davis Nursery Co.
BALTIMORE, MD.

THE

L. Green & Son Co.

Perry, Lake Co., Ohio

Offer for Fall 1907 and Spring 1908

One of the most complete assortments in the country. Heavy
on Standard and Dwarf Pear, European, Japan and Native
Plum, Peach, Ornamental Trees, fine lot of Poplar including
1 year Whips, lots of Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Evergreens,
Herbaceous and Perennial Plants.

Also nice lot 1 year Grapes that promise to be good stuff.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

INSPECTION INVITED

French Nursery Stocks

Fruit Tree Seedlings and Ornamentals

Pear, Apple, Plum and Cherry and Angers Quince Cuttings grown for
the American trade.

Pear and Crab Apple Seeds.

Most complete assortment of Ornamental Stocks, Trees and Shrubs.

Dutch bulbs—Gladioli.

Orders solicited and booked now at low rates.

E. T. DICKINSON

Chatenay, Seine, France

GEO. E. DICKINSON, 1 Broadway, New York

Goossens & Hellemons

OUDENBOSCH, HOLLAND

Growers of hardy Ornamentals, Forest
and Avenue Trees, Conifers, Evergreens
and Shrubs. Supply in A 1 Quality only.

For New Trade List Apply to the
AMERICAN AGENTS

August Rölker & Sons

New York, P. O. Box 752, or 31 Barclay Street

CHARLES M. PETERS

Formerly of W. M. Peters' Sons,

Grape Vines a Specialty

My soil I find specially adapted to making plenty of fibrous roots and plenty
of vine. A trial order will convince you that my grading, quality and price
will be satisfactory. It is now my intention to make the growing of Grape
Vines a specialty. Correspondence solicited.

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W. C. REED, Prop.

Vincennes, Ind.

Cherry

We are pleased to announce that we will have our usual
supply of Cherry one and two year that promise very fine.

While we grow Cherry in larger quantities than any other
Stock, we also have a very complete line of the following:

Apple, Standard Pear, Plum, Peach, Roses, and
Shade Trees, etc.

CAR LOAD LOTS A SPECIALTY

SHALL WE HAVE A NATIONAL LAW?

(Continued from page 4)

quired. So far as uniformity is concerned, a National Inspection Law would be better than the different state laws which we now have. We think one point which should be considered is that in event of the National Inspection Law would it conflict with the present state inspection law? We don't want two inspections. If we should have a National Inspection Law in force, would the state then have a right to continue its inspection?

These state laws as you know, are varied, and in the rush of packing season, are apt to cause more or less confusion. A uniform National Law would, in my opinion, regulate the matter much more satisfactory, and be better in every way, but we do not want a National Law if we still have to follow out these individual state laws, as that would simply be adding to the work we already have to do. I have not got a copy of the National Laws that were recently proposed, but if I recollect rightly, it requires that the state inspection should be continued, thereto certify the "Free" nurseries to the proper government authorities who would issue a national certificate and this certificate should be recognized in all states. If this can be done it will simplify matters, and a copy of the national certificate attached to the shipment would be sufficient to take it anywhere without requiring the individual state certificate. While I am personally opposed to fumigation, yet if it should be deemed to the best advantage, I would personally accept of it, and in fact, almost anything that would be reasonable and that would do away with these individual state requirements. The requiring by certain states of a remittance of twenty dollars, fifty dollars and certain bonds are also, to my mind, improper and a tax on an already over-burdened business and if a national law is adopted and such taxes by the several states are done away with, it will certainly be a boon to the nurserymen. I would like to suggest also that if it is decided that fumigation should be a part of the requirements of such a law, that the word "dipping" should also be included as an alternative and at the option of the nurseryman. In my opinion, dipping is equally as good as fumigation and less injurious to the nursery stock. I think also that there should be exceptions made as to fumigation or dipping certain classes of nursery stock which are known to be not liable to the attack of San Jose scale.

The Interstate Commerce Law is not going to help us, a National Law that is not effective is not going to help us. The only thing that can be done is to cultivate a better feeling between the entomologists and the nurserymen, and to try to get as nearly uniform laws as possible in the different states, and the repeal of such arrant nonsense as the Legislature of South Dakota put into its recent law is clearly intended to bar outside nurseries from doing business in that state, and to that extent unconstitutional. We can't hope for any relief from the national government. Working in the right way and through the different state entomologists, we can expect that unreasonable requirements will be dropped. It is even a question whether a National Inspection Law would be desirable. If "eternal vigilance is the price" of getting our trees into California, Montana, Washington and other states having rigid local inspection, then their requirements are, in a way, a good thing, not only for their own orchardists, but for the nurserymen over the country generally. It is safe to assume: First, that Congress is not going to pass a National Inspection Law. Second, that a law effective and such as wanted, would not be constitutional. Third, that there are grave doubts about its being entirely desirable.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 17th, in regard to the National Inspection Law. There are some things that could be said in its favor, but on the whole, I am against anything national of that kind. Everything that the government has to do with, has so much red tape in connection with it and it is so arbitrary in every particular, that one is much like the man who meets on a dark night a fellow who has a revolver loaded and places it at his head and tells him to deliver or die. I see enough of this in the treatment we get at the Customs House, and therefore, I object

to having any laws made at Washington that shall have anything to do with the inspection of our stock. This is the chief reason for my objection. My opinion is that if such laws are made, we should be put to all manner of inconveniences and everything would have to be done in just such a way regardless of whether it was better or not, but as ordered, from headquarters, without regard to expenses or anything else. As it is now, we can get a hearing, whereas, in the other case, we should have the same influence that a fly would have on Bunker Hill Monument in trying to tip it over. I hope no National Inspection Law will be passed.

If we should get such a law as we want, would be heartily in favor of such a law, that would permit nursery stock to enter into state commerce, although we suppose that every state then would make their own regulations that we would have to meet after stock passed the state boundary lines. We are not in favor of a National Law, as proposed sometime ago, in which the United States government was to do all the inspecting. Do not believe that we would ever get appropriations enough so that all of the nurseries in the United States would be inspected, if we have to depend on the United States government to do it, we would be very much afraid of a law that would permit of nothing but United States inspected goods to be shipped, would shut out a law of nurseries every year. If a national law could be secured that would permit of goods that had a certificate signed by the state entomologists attached showing fumigation, freedom from disease, etc., we believe it would be a good law, and that many of the states would make their own laws to conform.

It seems to me for several years past, that it was not a profitable investment for the American Association to spend money and time on the matter of a federal inspection law, and for several reasons. First, it seems almost impossible to get through Congress any law of this character that would allow an appropriation of sufficient size to properly carry out the proposition, and without an appropriation it does not seem to me that the law would be of much value. Second, the best information of those who have carefully investigated the subject, and who have gotten legal advice seems to indicate that even though such a law passed, it would only be operated in interstate commerce to the state lines, and that after the goods reached the destination nothing in the laws could prevent the state laws from taking hold and doing whatever might be thought best by the state authorities in the way of inspection, fumigation or whatever. I understand that the states would have sufficient authority under police powers to inspect or fumigate, withstanding a National Law.

We are in favor of a National Inspection Law, and are in favor of having it passed as quickly as possible, but would not favor any law compelling fumigation. It seems to me that we can have a national law compelling every nurseryman, and if not of the same opinion, to dip all nursery stock sent out to the interstate commerce in a solution of soluble or miscible oils as per prescribed strengths. This would insure confidence among the people. If, however, we cannot get a national dipping law, we would be satisfied with a National Inspection Law, but believe that the interests of the nursery business would be far better served by a law compelling everybody handling nursery stock to dip them in some solution that would destroy any chance infestation. It is a noted fact that some of our Entomologists have been slow to take up and try the soluble oils, being content to advocate lime-sulphur and kerosene emulsion both of which are very hard to handle by an amateur.

Congress could pass no law which the states would be bound to observe in the admission of the nursery stock shipped from other states, as under the plea of protecting their fruit interests, keeping out pests, diseases, etc., you will find a state law bobbing up a system of local inspections, etc., again it seems in passing a National Law, and placing all this in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture as suggested in last report, there would be some danger of finding a radical secretary, one who might take it into his head and make a still worse state of affairs for us.

As a broad general proposition, I am a state's rights man, and do not want to get the national government meddling too much in our state affairs, unless we propose to abandon them entirely and turn all our state work over to the national government. Undoubtedly the National Inspection Law of nursery stock would be preferable to what is going on in many states. My greatest kick at the present time is against enforced fumigation in so many states, for I know and believe that thousands of trees are killed annually by fumigation, that could just as well have the scale killed by dipping or spraying without injury to the trees. Personally, I shall never plant any more fumigated trees if I can help it.

I am in favor of a National Inspection Law. Had the proposed measure been passed ten years ago, before the different state laws had been enacted, it would undoubtedly have taken the place of most of the present state laws and have done what I fondly hoped it would do when the measure was first proposed. But to-day it would be practically useless. As soon as an interstate shipment reaches its destination, it comes under the state quarantine and police rights which the general government cannot interfere with, consequently any state law or regulation now existing would still continue in force and all quarantine regulations now enforced would stay enforced.

Personally I have always been in favor of the National Inspection Law, if such a one could be passed, but I have been repeatedly told that this was an impossibility as the police regulations of each state are subjects that each state must take care of itself. I fail to see how anything of a national character can be done, unless it may be possible to get all of the states to adopt a National Inspection Law, and this hardly seems probable. The present state laws are anything but satisfactory. Besides being expensive, they are otherwise annoying.

Replying would say that in my opinion, it is an impossibility to get a National Inspection Law, from the fact that it will come into contact with too many state laws that have already been passed. My relief would be in a national law for dipping with soluble oil as far more effective than fumigation, and better than any inspection could possibly be. Experiments have shown that the oil is far better and gives better results for scale than fumigation and with no injury to the trees and is easily applied.

At the present time it appears to us as labor wasted to try to get any National Law passed, as we think Congress will not take up any law of the kind before the national laws for the railroads are adopted. We think it will be better to make an effort for uniformity in state regulations, which can best be brought about through the association of State Entomologists and Agricultural Stations. It would take a little time perhaps, but eventually it would bring the desired results.

Would say in regard to National Inspection Law, I should certainly favor it very strongly. State inspection laws differ so greatly in their makeup and in the matter and extent of their enforcement, that in some cases, they work serious hardship and prove an obstruction to the free transaction of business and in other cases they will be administered so slackly as to prove to be of little value from the standpoint of being effective for good.

We are very much in favor of the National Inspection Law as we understand it is now to be presented and do hope you will be successful this time in pushing the matter forward to a successful end. We, ourselves, are very much disgusted with the many different qualifications required in different states and would be satisfied with a uniform inspection law even if all of its features did not just suit our fancy.

I am most heartily in favor of a National Inspection Law. Nurserymen cannot urge too strongly the enactment of a law governing the inspection in general throughout the United States. As it is now, the importation of nursery stock into certain states, is almost prohibited on account of undesirable local inspection laws.

We certainly are very much in favor of such a law being passed at earliest possible date, as the present state laws are becoming very burdensome. Not that they require us to grow better stock or take better care of it than we are already doing, but there is so much red tape connected with it, and each state requiring some different way, which on the whole, makes a great deal of bother and expense that could be covered and should be in a good national law.

I would like to have a uniform inspection law in all states, but I am a little bit afraid of a federal inspection law. If the present inspection laws in some of the states were rigidly enforced to the better, it would drive a great many nurserymen out of the business, and if we should have a federal inspection law and inspectors sent out by their government, I am afraid they would not mix any common sense with their knowledge and do more harm than good.

We are very much in favor of a law that will permit nurserymen who hold certificates to ship in any part of the United States. It is getting to be quite a burden and is almost impossible to keep track of the various laws that are made in the different states. If it is impossible to get a National Law, we would like to see the state laws so fixed that one state would recognize the certificate from another.

We certainly are in favor of a National Inspection Law, and it is the only law that is going to be of any use to nurserymen, provided they want to ship into other states. If we send stock into New York state and there is any scale on it alive or dead it is rejected and usually destroyed and if any stock comes into this state from New York, scale or no scale we are obliged to receive it. Now, we shall be glad to do anything in our power to get a National Law in regard to inspection.

I favor a National Inspection Law, for the following reasons: We need a uniform law and a more thorough inspection. Under existing conditions we are liable to buy infested scions shipped under state certificates. I believe that an infested nursery should ship only under the supervision of inspectors.

We are heartily in favor of the National Inspection Law, providing it will not conflict with the existing state laws, or if the states can be brought in line so that they would not oppose a federal law. This may be quite difficult to bring about because we realize that a good many states are jealous of what they term their rights in this matter.

We think the present systems of inspection are very unsatisfactory for different reasons. It is quite a task to become familiar with the laws of the different states, and the fact that they differ very much in the text makes it very annoying. We think that a National Law would be very much better.

I am in favor of a National Law. Would like to see a uniform inspection law so that all parties would recognize one method of inspection.

In regard to a National Inspection Law, it seems to me it would be advisable, so that the same certificates would apply in all of the different states. The way is, each state having its own law and different from other states makes it very inconvenient and hampers a person very much in making shipments and I think a National Inspection Law would be much more profitable.

Such a law ought to have been passed years before so many states had made laws of their own, but I think with all of this, it would be advisable to try and form a law of this kind and then work on the different state legislatures to have their laws amended to conform with the National Law.

My reasons are: First, I think uniform inspection, whatever it may be, will be more useful and satisfactory than forty different sorts. Second, I believe that under state inspection some nurserymen are permitted to do things which they would not be permitted to do if subject to federal control.

We are in favor of the National Inspection Law and if it cannot be, we are in favor of an increase of nursery stock of about 100 per cent. The miscellaneous lot of state requirements under the present conditions gotten up by people who know nothing about the proposition are getting to be a great burden to us.

We are in favor of uniform inspection laws and such laws can probably be secured most easily through federal legislation. There is little probability that the states if left to legislate separately on this question would secure the desired uniformity. We are certainly opposed to the present system of state legislation.

I do not think the government could inspect all the states satisfactorily. I should like to see the state laws changed in Virginia. I should like to see the part that requires outside nurserymen to pay a tax of \$20.00 repealed, and that any nurseryman who has a state certificate be allowed to ship into the state.

I think a National Inspection Law would be the best, but doubt if we could ever secure it. However, if it is possible to get the different states to adopt laws as near uniform as possible, it will help very much and eliminate all licenses such as Virginia, Oklahoma, etc. If it is possible, however, get as near to national inspection as possible.

We certainly are in favor of the National Inspection Law. The state laws are all so different and require different tags that it makes it necessary to look up the laws in each state before making a shipment. I cannot see where there would be any objection to a National Inspection Law.

Give us the National Inspection Laws. I, for one, am heartily tired of everlastingly getting in shape to ship to this state and that. Several states we have marked from our list, the trouble and expense is greater than their worth.

I am in favor of a National Inspection Law in preference to a multiplicity of various state laws, some of which are often drawn so as to prevent a nurseryman in one state doing business in another. A National Law properly safeguarded should be in the interests of all nurserymen.

We are in favor of a universal law if it is possible to get one passed. We have no plans to suggest, but think the committee that has been appointed should make every effort possible to get a law through at the earliest possible date.

I am decidedly in favor of a National Inspection Law, but much doubt the possibility of getting such an act passed by Congress, as it seems to conflict with the right of the several states to regulate such matters within their own territory.

We are in favor of the National Inspection Law as suggested at the meeting of 1907 at Detroit.

We are in favor of a uniform inspection law. We know of no other plan than by a National Law.

We are in favor of the National Inspection Law, as we think all nurserymen ought to be governed by the same inspection laws.

NOTES

The estimated value of the apple crop in northwestern Arkansas for 1907 is placed at \$3,000,000.

C. W. Malley has resigned as inspector of the orchard and nursery department of the Ohio state board of education and will return to pursue scientific work in South Africa. The position carries a salary of \$1,600 and has not yet been filled.

O. F. Smith, pioneer nurseryman of Blackfoot, Idaho, has sold seventy acres of land to Ogden, Utah, men. This completes a 900-acre tract purchased by these same parties. Mr. Smith announces that he will organize a fruit growers' association, capitalized at \$100,000, with Idaho fruit growers as stockholders.

"Fruits for Pennsylvania" is the title of a book that has been prepared by J. H. Funk of that state as an aid to farmers and fruit growers. In the book is found the statement that 300,000,000 apple trees and 100,000,000 peach trees were planted in the United States in 1900. The yield was 16,000,000 baskets of fruit.

A plant has been discovered in Nicaragua which appears to be charged with electricity. If one of its branches is touched with the naked hand a distinct shock similar to that produced by a battery is felt. Its influence upon a magnetic needle is noticeable at a distance of a half a dozen yards, and as one gets nearer the plant this influence increases. If the instrument is placed in the center of the bush it will assume a circular movement. The intensity of the influence manifested seems to depend upon the time of day.

For Spring, 1908

We have a good surplus of small Peach,
3 to 4 feet and 2 to 3 feet, grades, all
good varieties, also

Kieffer Pear, all Grades; Strawberry Plants,
Carolina Poplars

WRITE for Estimates
on Your List of
Wants.

SOUTHERN
NURSERY CO.
Winchester, Tenn.

The Willadean Nurseries

OFFER FOR SPRING 1908

A good assortment of Fruit, Shade, and Ornamental
Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Evergreens, Herbaceous Plants,
Tree Seedlings, and Small Shrubs for transplanting.

Special prices quoted on Snowballs, Spirea Van
Houttii, Berberies Vulgaris, and Purpurea, also other
Shrubs, 2 to 6 feet. Write for prices.

The DONALDSON COMPANY
Warsaw, Kentucky

Bridgeport Nurseries

The largest and most complete in the State and one of the largest and best equipped in the country.

Plums, (large stock, all grades) European, Japan, Americana.

Cherries, Pears, Standard and Dwarf, (all grades).
Apple, Peach, Quince, Grape, Currants, Small Fruits, Shade Trees, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, etc. Apple Seedlings, Forest Seedlings, Imported Cherry, Pear, Plum Seedlings.

*Grafts put up to order only—
No Job Lots to Offer.*

Our Spades the Best and Cheapest in the Market.

TRADE LIST READY.

If you are wanting light grade Pear and straight smooth Norway Maple let us quote you prices.

WANT LISTS PRICED PROMPTLY.

C. M. Hobbs & Sons
SUCCESSORS TO
Albertson & Hobbs
BRIDGEPORT, IND.

Mount Arbor Nurseries

E. S. WELCH, Proprietor

140 Center Street - Shenandoah, Iowa

A Surplus of

PLUM—Native on native roots.

APPLE and CRAB—All grades, over 100 varieties.

CHERRIES—Sweet and sour sorts.

BLACKBERRIES—Leading kinds; root cutting plants.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTE—2 to 3 and 3 to 4 feet.

CRIMSON RAMBLER—XX, No. 1, No. 1½, No. 2.

Osage Orange, Catalpa, and Honey Locust Seedlings.

Apple Seedlings

Fruit Tree Stocks—Of all kinds.
Grafts—Made to order.

ONE OF THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS OF GENERAL NURSERY STOCK IN THE COUNTRY.

OUR EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

ASK FOR SPRING TRADE LIST NOW READY.

CORRESPONDENCE AND INSPECTION INVITED.

THE WINFIELD NURSERY CO.

OFFER

Peach Seed, 25 Bushels

Mahaleb--Home Grown
5 to 8 mm.....130,000
4 to 5 mm.....25,000
Extra Heavy.....62,000

Mahaleb--French
5 to 8 mm.....96,000
4 to 6 mm.....100,000

Quince (Anger--imported)
No. 1 5 to 7 mm.....30,000

Pear--French
No. 1 5 to 7 mm.....25,000
Extra 6 to 10 mm.....50,000

Myrabolan
5 to 8 mm.....5,000
4 to 5 mm.....10,000

Apple--French Crab
Branched No. 1 3-16 in... 22,000
Straight No. 2 2-16 in... 200,000

FOREST SEEDLINGS

Black Locust
3 to 4 ft.....50,000 | 12 to 18 in.....150,000
2 to 3 ft.....100,000 | 6 to 12 in.....230,000
18 to 24 in.....350,000

Russian Mulberry
18 to 24 in.....8,500 | 6 to 12 in.....75,000
12 to 18 in.....90,000

Catalpa Spectosa
6 to 8 in.....38,000 | 4 to 6 in.....50,000

Cherry One-year—1-2 to 5-8 in. 7-16 to 1-2 in. 2 to 3 ft.
Dyehouse, Early Richmond, English Morello, Montmorency, May Duke, Ostheimer

Peach—Fine lot all sizes, 2 to 3 ft. and up—Elberta
Nice line of Japan Plums. Shade Trees in Carload Lots.

The Winfield Nursery Co.
WINFIELD, KANS.

SAN JOSE SCALE

CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID DARK

For making emulsions as recommended
by different Agricultural Experiment Stations.

50 gal. Barrels \$21.00
10 gal. Cans 5.20
5 gal. Cans 2.60

Goods delivered at Railroad Station Philadelphia.
Cash to accompany order.

Barrett Manufacturing Co.

Chemical Dept., Frankford, Philadelphia

SURPLUS

TWO-YEAR APPLE

	5-7 ft.— $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	4-6 ft.— $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	4-5 ft.— $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	3-4 ft.		5-7 ft.— $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	4-6 ft.— $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	4-5 ft.— $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	3-4 ft.
Albemarle Pippin	1100	1150	850	350	Mann	—	980	340	70
Ark. Black	—	170	20	10	M. B. Twig	2000	1200	400	80
A. G. Russett	—	—	550	40	N. W. Greening	90	—	—	—
Alexander	—	—	130	60	Newtown Pippin	10	—	90	40
Baldwin	500	200	800	—	Nero	—	1380	860	160
Ben Davis	1750	1320	440	—	Northern Spy	—	50	210	80
Bismarck	—	300	500	130	Porter	—	—	150	20
Carthorse	80	200	—	40	Pewaukee	—	300	220	210
Chenango Strawberry	—	110	30	10	P. W. Sweet	130	310	90	—
Coffelet Beauty	20	110	19	—	Roman Stem	—	1050	1300	450
Cooper's Market	—	260	110	30	Rolle	15	350	100	—
Dominie	—	930	660	330	Rawles Janet	20	40	60	30
Dutchess	—	800	300	—	Ribston Pippin	—	160	50	—
Early Strawberry	620	—	20	180	Rome Beauty	220	70	80	40
Early Colton	—	200	80	40	Red June	—	900	460	100
Early Ripe	—	30	40	—	Red Astrachan	—	1740	1440	960
Fameuse	—	380	300	340	R. I. Greening	—	—	150	190
Fall Pippin	—	110	30	10	Scott's Winter	—	210	310	150
Fourth of July	1530	1120	230	—	Smith Cider	—	300	200	180
Fallwater	—	50	200	200	Stayman's Winesap	1000	40	—	120
Gano	1860	1850	—	—	Salome	30	450	160	50
Grimes Golden	560	560	—	—	Sutton Beauty	—	220	110	60
Gravenstein	—	580	160	40	Stark	58	—	350	320
Golden Beauty Crab	1140	210	80	60	Sweet Bough	—	200	110	50
Hyslop Crab	—	600	650	310	Tallman's Sweet	—	200	280	160
Hubbardston's N. S.	—	480	940	470	Transcendent	—	900	700	280
Jonathan	—	1300	500	—	Wealthy	40	600	300	200
Kennard's Choice	30	230	—	80	William's Early Red	—	3200	1100	100
King	—	—	80	130	Wagner	80	50	20	—
Lawver	120	280	120	—	Wolf River	—	310	320	90
Limber Twig	—	—	60	40	Winesap	2000	1000	—	—
Lankford	300	210	130	50	Yellow Transparent	—	1370	360	—
Missouri Pippin	—	430	250	270	Yellow Belle Flower	—	—	310	320
Martha	—	—	120	30					

PEACHES

	6-7 ft.	5-6 ft.	4-5 ft.	3-4 ft.	2-3 ft.	J. Buds		6-7 ft.	5-6 ft.	4-5 ft.	3-4 ft.	2-3 ft.	J. Buds
Elberta	1000	5000	9750	16420	2410	20900	Waddell	20	150	300	—	—	—
Champion	930	1400	680	500	—	—	Ad. Dewey	250	—	—	—	—	—
Wonderful	200	200	200	200	200	—	Carman	100	3620	3800	1810	160	75
Yellow St. John	880	1520	990	670	—	220	Bilyeu	730	2330	1320	880	240	—
Fitzgerald	100	150	130	230	200	190	Stump	—	180	50	100	—	—
Crawford Early	—	330	630	770	490	425	Mt. Rose	—	500	160	1010	—	—
Belle of Ga.	2380	3150	6020	350	—	—	W. H. Cling	—	470	220	610	300	50
Crosby	750	1050	450	350	130	50	O. Mixon Free	—	365	550	2270	610	320
Frances	190	300	240	150	80	—	Geary's Holdon	440	280	—	80	—	30
Moore's Favorite	190	120	—	120	20	—	Picquet's Late	160	—	—	—	—	—
Fox Seedling	90	160	270	310	210	25	Reeve's Favorite	—	300	190	310	—	—
C. Late	380	6810	13500	33810	10000	10000	Greensboro	150	550	550	590	290	—

PEARS

	6-7 ft.	5-7 ft.— $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	4-6 ft.— $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	4-5 ft.— $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	3-4 ft.	2-3 ft.		6-7 ft.	5-7 ft.— $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	4-6 ft.— $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	4-5 ft.— $\frac{1}{2}$ in.	3-4 ft.	2-3 ft.
Kieffer	1000	1000	5000	3000	2000	1000	Garber	500	1000	500	500	500	500
Seckle	—	200	535	140	—	—	Le Conte	—	—	500	500	500	500
Clapp's Favorite	—	384	480	440	—	—	Bartlett	—	—	2000	1000	1000	500

Strawberry Plants

20000 Auto	10000 Glen Mary	100000 New Home
25000 Aroma	50000 Haverland	100000 Oak's Early
4000 Beder Wood	35000 Johnson's Early	10000 Orem
5000 Bubach	2000 Jesse	95000 Parsons
30000 Brandywine	10000 King Philip	20000 Rough Rider
25000 Bismarck	15000 Kansas	12000 Sharpless
10000 Climax	25000 Klondyke	35000 Simple
10000 Clyde	10000 Louis Huboch	5000 Superior
10000 Cardinal	15000 Livingstone	35000 Senator Dunlap
10000 Chesapeake	10000 Lady Thompson	85000 Stephen's L. Cham.
20000 Crimson Cluster	50000 Midnight	20000 Sutherland
50000 Crescent	10000 Mark Hanna	10000 St. Louis
15000 Dayton	5000 Marie	40000 Tennessee
20000 Ekey	20000 McKinley	20000 Tilghman's Fav.
30000 Early Hathaway	50000 Marshall	17000 Uncle Jim
15000 Excelsior	20000 Mitchell's Early	60000 Warfield
1000 Fairfield	30000 Nick Chmer	10000 Wolverton
65000 Gandy	15000 New York	15000 Virginia
10000 Gladstone	25000 New Globe	



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